

# The Mining Journal,

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1805.—VOL. XL.

London, Saturday, March 26, 1870.

WITH { STAMPED .. SIXPENCE,  
(SUPPLEMENT) { UNSTAMPED . FIVEPENCE

**M. R. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.  
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

The purchase of GREAT ROYALTON shares is particularly RECOMMENDED.

\* BUSINESS in all the leading WELSH lead mines.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

**M. R. W. H. BUMPPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. HAS FOR SALE THE following SHARES, free of commission:—  
50 Anglo-Aust., 19s. 6d. 30 East Grenville, £2 1/2%.  
75 Anglo-Brazil., 9s. 9d. 10 East Lovell, £2 1/2%.  
25 Ashton, £1 1/2%. 25 Frank Mills, £2 1/2%.  
50 Australian United, 70 Frontino, 18s. 9d. 50 Prince of Wales, 16s.  
Gold, £2 1/2%. 10 Great Laxey, £1 1/2%. 50 Port Phillip, 14s.  
25 Bwch Cons., £1 1/2%. 15 Great Vor., £1 1/2%. 25 So. Condurrow, 28s.  
50 Bronfloyd, £2 1/2%. 30 Gen. No. Laxey, 18s. 6d. 15 Tan-yr-Alt., £2s.  
50 Carn Camborne, 17s. 6s. 50 Taquari, 10s. prem.  
100 Caldbæk Fells, 28s. 6d. 10 Tankerville, £1 1/2%.  
50 Caegwyn, £2 1/2%. 50 Van Consols, £2 1/2%.  
50 Chontales, 24s. 50 Holmbush and Kelly 50 Van Consols, £2 1/2%.  
20 Don Pedro, £5. Bray. 50 W. Pant-y-Go, 18s. 9d.  
50 Drake Walls, 28s. 9d. 10 Lovell Consols, 12s. 50 W. Chiverton, £5 1/2%.  
50 Eclipse, 8s. 6d. prem. 35 Marke Valley, £7 1/2%. 50 Wheal Crebor, 26s. 9d.  
20 East Caradon, £5. 50 Nantnos Cons., 21s. 9d. 25 W. Tankerville, £3 1/2%.  
W. H. B. has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Caegwyn, 50 Yudanamutana, 18s.  
bought at present price. shares, which should be  
bought at present price.

**M. R. WILLIAM WARD,**  
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

**JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**M. R. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.  
Bankers: Bank of England.

**M. R. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
28, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank.

**M. R. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

**M. R. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank.

**M. R. THOMAS SPARCO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE,  
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**M. ESSRS. A. STUART AND CO., 98, BISHOPSGATE**  
STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

**M. R. EDWARD JONES, 19, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,**  
LONDON, E.C. STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.  
Business transacted for cash or the fortnightly settlement in all Stocks and Shares; and Special Business in Providence, Great Vor., West Chiverton, Bwch Consols, East Lovell, Devon Great Consols, East Bottles Hill, Frontino and Bolivia, Pescara United, Chontales, and Australian United.  
Money advanced on marketable shares to any amount.

**WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET**  
WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. DEALS IN all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN SECURITIES, either for immediate cash or the fortnightly settlement.

W. T. is always prepared to do business in the shares of the Brazilian Gold Mines, which, from long experience, he is well acquainted with.  
Taquari shares are a first-class investment; also Eclipse, California.

Twenty-five Years' Experience.

**M. R. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., HAS the following SHARES FOR SALE, for cash or account, at net prices:—

200 Anglo-Brazil., 10s. 100 East Seton, 18s. 50 Redmoor, 17s. 6d.  
200 Bronfloyd, £4. 50 East Lovell, 25s. 100 Rossa Grande, 15s.  
100 Bronhauing, £2 1/2%. 50 Gt. W. Chiverton, £2 1/2%. 50 Spearn Moor, £1 1/2%.  
100 Bwadraun Con., £2 1/2%. 50 Gt. Vor., £1 1/2%. 50 Van Consols, £4 1/2%.  
100 Chiverton Moor, £5 1/2%. 30 Great Rock, £5 1/2%. 50 West Caradon, £1 1/2%.  
100 Devon Consols, £1 1/2%. 150 Gen. Brazilian, 16s. 6d. 10 W. Godolphin, £1 1/2%.  
20 Drake Walls, 22s. 50 Hington Down, 17s. 6d. 50 West Maria, £2 1/2%.  
50 Don Pedro, £5. 50 Nantnos, £2. 50 W. Tankerville, £3 1/2%.  
50 Ding Dong, £20. 50 No. Treaserry, 14s. 50 Wheal Crebor, 26s. 6d.  
50 East Chiverton, £2 1/2%. 75 Prince of Wales, 16s. 75 Wheal Crebor, 26s. 6d.  
50 East Caradon, £5 1/2%. 250 Port Phillip, 14s. 6d.

BUYER of 500 West Maria at market price. The purchase of these shares are recommended at present price.

Daily Price List published every evening in time for post (free).

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**M. ESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,**  
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Have BUSINESS in Bronfloyd, Great Rock, Bwch Consols, Caegwyn, Van, Van Consols, West Chiverton, Tan-yr-Alt., Ashton, Penrhyn, East Lovell, Marke Valley, Pacific, Sweetland Creek, Taquari, Penrhyn, East Lovell, Marke Valley, and all other Mine Shares at closest prices.

A BUYER of West Maria and Fortescue at above market prices for cash or time on.

The "Investment Record and Mining Review" contains general information on all Mining Securities.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

**M. R. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,**  
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

25 Aberdaunant, 50 Eclipse, 2s. 3d. 50 Pacific, £10 1/2%.  
20 Australian United, 40 East Seton, 19s. 20 Pen'Alt., £2 1/2%. 9d.  
5s. prem. 50 East Caradon, £5 1/2%. 100 Perran Cons., 19s. 6d.  
100 Ashton, £1 1/2%. 20 E. Grenville, 4s. 50 Rhodiallog.

20 Anglo-Argent., 21s. 9d. 50 E. New Lovell, 9s. 9d. 50 So. Condurrow, 28s. 9d.  
20 Brynpostig, 37s. 6d. 100 Excelsior, 4s. 6d. 20 Sweetland Creek, 8s.

20 Bwch Cons., £3 1/2%. 50 Frontino, 18s. 6d. prem.  
15 Budnick Cons., £3 1/2%. 5 Great Vor., £1 1/2%. 10 Tan-yr-Alt., £2 1/2%.  
20 Bwadraun Con., £3 1/2%. 5 Great Laxey, £1 1/2%. 5 T. K. (Lelant), £1 1/2%.  
5 Chiv. Moor, £5 1/2%. 5 Great Rock, £5 1/2%. 2 Providence, £4 1/2%.  
10 Chiv. Valley, £5 1/2%. 20 Gt. Western, 3s. 3d. 35 Pen'Alt., £2 1/2%.  
20 Caldbeck Fells, 27s. 9d. 20 Hammatt, £6 18s. 9d. 100 Excelsior, 5s.  
20 Chontales, 23s. 9d. 20 Nantnos Cons., £4 16s. 5 Great Rock, £2 1/2%.  
5 Marks Valley, 5s. 20 New Lovell, 4s. 9d. 5 Great Vor., £1 1/2%.  
20 Drake Walls, 21s. 9d. 20 W. Tankerville, £3 1/2%. 10 Pen'Alt., £2 1/2%.  
20 Don Pedro, £4 8 1/2%. 50 Nantnos Cons., 19s. 9d. 20 West Seton, £1 1/2%.  
20 Ding Dong, £4 19s. 6d. 50 Perran Cons., 19s. 6d. 20 Wheal Seton, £1 1/2%.  
5 East Lovell, £2 1/2%. 3 Providence, £4 1/2%. 2 Wheal Seton, £1 1/2%.

**M. R. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established  
2 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

20 Bwadraun Consols, £1 1/2%. 35 Caldbeck Fells; 2 Minera; 75 Gwydrack; 20 Wheal Ida; 5 Van; 40 Wheal Treaway; 20 South Darren; 20 West Tankerville; 10 Ashton; 100 Redmoor; 20 Drake Walls; 20 Pacific; 20 Prince of Wales; 75 East Bwewarne; 20 Penrhyn; 50 Wheal Crebor; 20 Wheal

Marke Valley; 150 Anglo-Brazilian. Mr. BUDGE advises investors to secure an interest in Bwadraun Consols, the important discoveries, and the good monthly profits, will shortly place this in the Dividend List. He begs to state that he does not know another in making equal returns, and laying open such reserves, or so favourably situated, the shares of which are selling at anything like the price. There are sampled on the 21st inst. 40 tons of silver-lead ore, for sale on the 31st inst.

**CORNISH AND WELSH (LEAD) MINES—  
FOREIGN GOLD MINES.**

TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, March 25, No. 577, V. I. XII., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—

Great Wheal Vor.

North Crofty.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

Great Western.

Great Wheal Vor.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

Great Western.

Great Wheal Vor.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

Great Western.

Great Wheal Vor.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

Great Western.

Great Wheal Vor.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

Great Western.

Great Wheal Vor.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

Great Western.

Great Wheal Vor.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

Great Western.

Great Wheal Vor.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

Great Western.

Great Wheal Vor.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

Great Western.

Great Wheal Vor.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

Great Western.

Great Wheal Vor.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

Great Western.

Great Wheal Vor.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

Great Western.

Great Wheal Vor.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

Great Western.

Great Wheal Vor.

Great Wheal Seton.

East Lovell.

West Caradon.

Australian United.

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# West Rhoswyddol Consolidated Lead MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 25th and 26th Vic., cap. 89, and 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 131.

**CAPITAL £12,000, IN 12,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.**

Payable, 5s. on application, 5s. on allotment, and the balance as required.

Shareholders desirous of paying up the whole £1 at once are at liberty to do so, and receive Five per cent. discount. In respect of such fully paid-up shares, which can, under no possible circumstances, be liable to any future call or liability, Share Warrants to bearer will be issued, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1867, which pass from hand to hand like a bank note, and by which all trouble and expense of making and registering transfers will be avoided.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—37, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN BACKHOUSE, Esq., Leeds.  
F. J. BROWN, Esq., St. Asaph.

GEORGE TURNER, Esq., Liverpool.  
Capt. STAFFORD WALLACE, Liverpool.

R. B. STEEL, Esq., Liverpool.

BANKERS—NORTH-WESTERN BANK, Liverpool.

AUDITOR—H. DOBSON, Esq., Liverpool.

BROKERS—LISCOMBE AND CO., Liverpool.

MANAGER—Capt. A. WILLIAMS.

SECRETARY—Mr. R. JOHNSON.

## PROSPECTUS.

The West Rhoswyddol Consolidated Lead Mining Company has been established for the purpose of acquiring and working an extensive grant of richly metalliferous ground, situated in the heart of the famous lead mining district of Montgomeryshire, which, within the last few years, has produced many of the richest and most profitable lead mines in the world, from which hundreds of colossal fortunes have been rapidly realised.

In its vicinity are the great lead mines of Van and Dyliffe. The former, on which only a few hundred pounds had been expended, and which, on the premature death of its proprietor, was sold, little more than a year ago, for a sum slightly over £10,000, is now saleable in the London market at upwards of One Million sterling. Dyliffe, which was owned by the late Mr. Cobden, M.P., the Right Hon. John Bright, the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, and other leading Manchester capitalists, has produced returns and profits which have been the foundation of some of the largest fortunes in Lancashire.

The mines of Sir Edward Conway, which, next to those named, are probably the finest lead mines in the United Kingdom, are also contiguous to West Rhoswyddol. Indeed the Cae Conroy lode is found, charged with lead, traversing the West Rhoswyddol property. Immediately to the east is the great Rhoswyddol Mine, which has already yielded returns to the shareholders of upwards of £50,000, above the base of the river, and which is now working on what is generally held to be (next to Van) the strongest mineralised lode in Montgomeryshire, producing 4 tons of rich lead ore per cubic fathom. The Rhoswyddol lode has been opened on in the West Rhoswyddol property, where it is found highly charged with mineral matter and lead ore, yielding 75 per cent. of pure metal.

Besides these, immediately contiguous to West Rhoswyddol, are the fine and prosperous mines of Cwmbr, Cylan, and Brynfenwen.

The West Rhoswyddol Mine is situated six miles from the important market town of Machynlleth, into which it is connected with the railway system of the kingdom. There is ample and, at all seasons of the year, unfailing water power for any motive power likely to be required in working the mines, for the rise of the ground gives back on the lead lodes to the extent of 500 or 600 ft., for which extent the metal can be extracted without any pumping appliances being required.

The grant is held for a term of 21 years, direct from the freeholder, at a royalty of 1/14th—which, considering the unique position and facilities of the property, must be upon as highly favourable terms.

This grant has been acquired on behalf of the present company in consideration of £5000 in fully paid-up shares. There is no money payment whatever, the late owners of the grant having such confidence in the property as to prefer taking the whole consideration in shares. The balance of the capital, £7000, which the public are asked to subscribe, will be devoted wholly and exclusively to the opening out of the necessary shafts and levels, and the erection of the machinery required to exploit, raise, and make merchantable the deposits of lead ore found in the lodes traversing the grant.

The property has been inspected and reported on by the most eminent mining engineers of the district, including Capt. Williams and Capt. Roberts, of the adjoining Great Rhoswyddol Mines. These reports, with the plans of the property, forms of applications for shares, and all other particulars, may be obtained of—Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co., 37, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

## THE WEST RHOSWYDDOL CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors of the above Company will meet early next week to CLOSE THE SHARE LIST. NO APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED after THURSDAY, the 31st instant.

# Tavarone Mining Company, Limited.

PROVINCE OF GENOA, ITALY.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

**CAPITAL £50,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.**

First issue—£30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each. Payment—£1 upon application, and £4 upon allotment. Share certificates of five shares each to be issued to bearer.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD HALLETT, Esq., Heathfield, Brondesbury Park, Kilburn, N.W.  
B. HOLLINGSWORTH, Esq., 160, Gresham House, E.C.  
D. GREEN, Esq., 11, Finsbury-circus, E.C.  
J. T. NEWMAN, Esq., 106, Fenchurch-street, E.C.  
General F. SEAGER, Chateau d'Enghien, près Paris.  
R. L. DE THIERRY, Esq., Genoa (Managing Director).

ENGINEER AT THE MINES—M. EUGENE SENN, C.E., Commune of Tavarone.

BANKERS.

IMPERIAL BANK, Lothbury, London.

Messieurs ARDUIN AND CO., Turin, Italy.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. PRICHARD AND SONS, 18, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctors' Commons.  
Signor MARIANO CORINI, Genoa, Italy.

SECRETARY—Mr. CHARLES T. SAUNDERS.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

## PROSPECTUS.

The company's concession is held directly from the King of Italy, and in perpetuity; there are no royalties or dues; a dead rent of 12s. fr. annually is the only tax levied. The area is three miles in length, and rather over two in width. The situation of the mines is at an altitude of 1000 to 1100 feet above the sea, in the commune of Tavarone, eight miles distant from the Mediterranean, and about 20 miles north-east of Genoa.

The concession is traversed throughout its length by two north and south lodes, which wherever opened upon yield rich copper ore up to the surface. These lodes can be easily traced the whole distance, and wrought wholly without the aid of steam machinery, and at trifling expense in exploration. These lodes, in the opinion of practical authorities, will increase in productiveness as depth is attained; and the returns will continue to augment for years to come, and in proportion to the number and extent of drifts or levels opened out on the course of the veins.

There are also throughout the width two east and west lodes, opened upon at several points, extending over a distance of about 700 fathoms, where the intersections of the north and south lodes take place. The whole of this section upon the course of one of the veins yields, as stated in annexed report, copper ore ranging from 14 to 20, up to 50, and even up to 71 per cent. of pure metal; and, for working the same at three points, large quantities of produce can be raised and sent to market, as soon as crushing power is erected upon the mines.

The surface of the country is very uneven, and the formation of the hills extremely varied and abrupt; admitting of numerous points to open out upon the course of the lodes with both economy and dispatch. In this respect the mines differ from most other Italian ones; and, judging from surface indications and yield, there is scarcely a limit to be defined as regards future product.

There is ample water-power all the year round, an unlimited supply of wood, whilst labour is both abundant and cheap. No steam machinery or pumping-power is, or will be, required. Working tools and crushing-mills, with necessary dressing machinery, are alone requisite to break the ores and render them marketable. The quality of the ores, as per samples assayed, is exceedingly rich in character, and can be dressed up to a produce of 40 to 50 per cent., thereby effecting a considerable saving in the carriage of ores to this country for smelting and sale. It is believed that 200 tons of copper ore can be raised and forwarded to the English market by the end of August next, worth £38 per ton (say £3600), at a working cost of £1200.

The mines have been purchased by the present company for the sum of £18,000, of which the vendor takes £16,000 in shares. The remaining £12,000 is considered ample for all the purposes of the company, and enough to render the works efficient and highly remunerative. Powers, however, have been taken in the constitution of the company to increase the capital to £50,000 in case of necessity; but it is not likely that the company will require the issue of this reserve.

The following are the assays of the ores as broken from the several lodes, at various points close to the surface, as certified by Prof. White, of London:—

No. 1.—31 4-10ths per cent. metallic copper.  
No. 2.—63 6-10ths ditto ditto  
No. 3.—14 2-10ths ditto ditto  
No. 4.—26 1-10th ditto ditto  
No. 5.—18 ditto ditto  
No. 6.—28 3-10ths ditto ditto  
No. 7.—52 3-10ths ditto ditto  
No. 8.—54 8-10ths ditto ditto  
No. 9.—32 1-10th ditto ditto  
No. 10.—71 5-10ths ditto ditto

The ores assayed are composed of copper, iron, sulphur and arsenic; the gangue, or debris, is very light, and can be easily separated in dressing.

Convinced of the value of the mines for the yield of copper alone—the high quality and the productiveness of the lodes close up to surface—the economy with which the works can be prosecuted—the abundance of timber growing on the company's concession—the never-failing supply of water—and the cheapness

of materials and labour—the directors are satisfied that the capital first called up will be ample to realise their well-founded expectations.

The shipping port of Sestri is distant from the mines 8 miles in a direct line; but the roads extends to 15 miles, of which 9 miles is the main turnpike road from Genoa to Varese. The port of shipment admits of vessels of 500 tons burden coming close to the quay.

## REPORT.

*London, Oct. 20, 1869.—In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Tavarone, accompanied by Signor Mariano Corini, and the resident engineer, M. Eugene Senn, and visited the mines, which are situated in the Appenines, at an elevation of about 1000 to 1100 ft. above the sea; distant, in a direct line, eight miles from the Mediterranean, and about thirty from Genoa, in a north-east direction. The roads are good to within a distance of two miles of the mines; the mountain passes are good, and not difficult for carriage of ore and materials; the cost of carriage from the mines to the port of Sestri will not exceed 12 or 18 frs. per ton. There will be no difficulties of moment to encounter in conveying machinery to the mines. The lodes are both east and west, and north and south, or rather within 10 to 15° of south of east and east of north. One of the east and west lodes is opened up between the intersections of the counter lodes for about 700 fms., and can distinctly be traced for the whole distance at surface; specimen of the ore have been broken at several points, and found upon assay to yield as follows:—14 2-10ths, 16, 26 1-10th, 28 3-10ths, 31 4-10ths, 32 1-10th, 52 3-10ths, 54 8-10ths, 63 6-10ths, and 71 5-10ths. Prof. White, of London, who selected these ten distinct specimens of ores from mixed samples of the whole, which were broken from the lodes in my presence, and handed on my return to England to him for analysis, states the average would exceed 38 per cent. for copper. There are three points at which this lode can at once be wrought, and large quantities of the ores returned at comparatively small costs. Labour and materials are cheap and abundant, water-power to any extent, and during the whole year round timber in any quantity growing upon the mines, whilst the climate is not only healthy, but peculiarly suitable for mining purposes, there being no rain for nine months in the year, and plenty of daylight to carry out surface operations. The east and west lodes also yield rich copper ores, and exhibit every promise to become equally productive. Should the surface yield and promise of these lodes extend in depth there is scarcely a limit to be fixed as to ultimate returns and gains when the works become extended and fully developed. The rocks are chiefly serpentine, containing large quantities of quartz, spar, iron, with a mixture of barytes and carbonate of lime. Some of the ores contain large quantities of arsenic, others sulphur, all iron, whilst others possess scarcely a trace of sulphur or arsenic. The country is volcanic; the surface of the ground very broken, hilly, and abrupt in formation, admitting of levels and drifts to advantage in mining the ores, thus unusual facilities are afforded, both as regards economy of time and money. The north and south lodes can be traced throughout the grant, and contain close up to the surface rich copper ores, varying from 15 to 20, 30, and up to 50 per cent. for copper. These lodes, in my opinion, will yield vast quantities of ores whenever opened out, and should be developed without the least delay. At Tavarone copper ores are found at surface, and in abundance, averaging 38 per cent. by actual assay. There are four distinct lodes already discovered, facilities for economical development unusually good; therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending you to purchase the mine, for it is of no use to mine for copper ores in England whilst such properties as the Tavarone remain in abeyance.*

*B. de Thierry, Esq., Genoa. R. TREDDINICK, Consulting Engineer.*

*Application for Shares to be made in the following form, addressed to the Bankers, Solicitors, or Secretary, in the Tavarone Mining Company (Limited), Italy, and to inform you that I have paid into the Imperial Bank the sum of £1, being the deposit of £1 per share on the number applied for, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any less number that you may allot to me, and to pay the remaining £1 per share on allotment.*

*Name in full ..... Address in full .....*

*Date ..... Address in full .....*

## Meetings of Mining Companies.

### GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Gresham House, on Wednesday,

Mr. G. NOAKES, F.G.S. (managing director), in the chair.

Mr. TRURAN read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The report of the committee was read, as follows:—

The committee have great pleasure to report that a considerable improvement has taken place in the western ground within the last three weeks. The lode in the 162, driving west from Ivey's, and within 4 fms. of coming up under Edwards's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing rich work for tin, worth 100/- per fm. This improvement encourages the expectation which the committee have so long entertained that a good course of ore will be found in this part of the mine. The character of the ground east and west of Metal shaft is similar to that reported at the last general meeting. The lode in the bottom of Ivey's shaft has been cut productive, which the committee regard as another important feature in the future prospects of the mine. The returns for the present quarter have been much impeded by the unusual severity of the weather. The water has been heavy in volume, and the surface operations and tin dressing were greatly retarded by the hard frost which prevailed so long in Cornwall. The cost is yet unavoidable great, and consequently the profits on the quarter have been much diminished. The skip-road has been fixed to the present bottom of Edwards's shaft, and the lode has been driven daily up. Every effort is being made to fix wrought, so as to assume the sinking of Edwards's shaft with all speed, in order to open up the ore ground down below the 162, and now coming in so productively at the 162. The committee regret that through the various causes referred to the profits on the quarter have been so much diminished, but with the coming spring, and the more cheering prospects in the western ground, the committee hope that the development and the returns from the mine will show more satisfactory results at the June meeting. The average price for driving and sinking, 117. 6s. per fathom; the average earnings of tuneworkmen, 31. 2s. 2d. per month; the average earnings of tributaries, 31. 9s. per month.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

*March 21.—In the 204, driving east of Metal shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 20/- per fathom. In the 204, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode at present is small, and ground hard for driving. The 204 cross-cut, south from the north lode, 30 fms. west of Metal shaft, is in kindly ground, and we expect to intersect several branches soon, which, according to the prospects in the level above, will open up payable ground. Ivey's shaft is sunk 9 fms. below the 204; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is 3 ft. wide, producing good tuny work; the character of the ground and lode has greatly improved the last 6 ft. sinking. The progress in sinking this shaft has been very slow, owing to the enormous quantity of water we have to contend with at this wet season of the year; this we shall soon be relieved of by the working of Edwards's engine. In the 204, driving west of Ivey's shaft, the lode is a little disordered, and is at present poor; we have driven this level through 20 fms. of productive ground, and we calculate the falling off here is only temporary. The 162 end, west of Ivey's, is now within 4 fms. of being under Edwards's shaft; this end has greatly improved the last 4 ft. driving; the lode now in the end is 3 ft. wide, worth from 9/- to 10/- per fathom, with every appearance of its continuance; this is a most important feature for the future of the mine, as there is over 200 fms. in length of unexplored ground in this western part of the mine. The rise above this level is communicated with the winge sunk below the 162, which has opened up 150 fms. in winge ground, and given good ventilation to the 162 end. In the 152, driving west of Edwards's shaft, we have passed through several fathoms of ground disordered by small cross-courses, but we think we are now getting in a more settled stratum of ground, and we look forward to have a more productive lode. During the past quarter we have completed the cutting down of Edwards's shaft to the 152, and fixed skip-road from the surface down to the same level, which is now working well. We have just commenced to sink Edwards's shaft below the 152, where we have a lode 2 ft. wide, worth 30/- per fathom. Our tribute department continues about the same as for some time past. We have over 50 pitches, working at tributes varying from 3s. to 18s. 4d. in 1/2, at 60/- per ton for tin. We are now engaged in drawing the pitwork out of Edwards's shaft, and preparing to fix larger. We have also completed the building of Edwards's whim-house, and are now fixing the whim-engine as fast as possible. We expect to get it to work in about a fortnight. We have also the bob and cylinder of the 60-in. engine fixed on Edwards's. This engine we hope to have working in three months from this time. It is much wanted, and when at work will greatly facilitate the development of this part of the mine, which is most important.—S. HARRIS, G. M. HENTY, JOHN JAMES.*

The CHAIRMAN said he was exceedingly sorry he was unable to present more favourable reports upon the present occasion. Such were, however, as all were aware, the vicissitudes of mining—sometimes success was realised long before it was expected, sometimes longer deferred; sometimes the success exceeded all hope, sometimes it fell far below it. He had been for some years speaking of the importance of the western ground, with regard to which the most favourable opinions were entertained by all practical authorities who had inspected the property. He was fully aware that no mining captain, however great his experience, could speak with certainty what would be the actual result of the development of any mine, but a general opinion could be formed, and, as he had already said, sometimes results exceeded and sometimes fell short of his expectations. In the case of Wheal Vor, however, looking at the general run of ground, and seeing that the channel of ground west was quite as congenial for the production of tin, they had a right to look forward with hope that they would eventually have a good mine in their western ground. Under any circumstances, the improvements that had taken place during the last few weeks were very encouraging. It was to be recollect that in the 162, west of shaft, the level passed through a channel of ground worth 100/- per fathom, and that in the level below—the 162—the lode was stronger than in the 162. Although they were not yet under the best point in that level, and it was quite impossible to say how soon their expectations might be realised, it was, he thought, very possible that in the ensuing three months a considerable improvement would take place. He need hardly say that he should be exceedingly glad if, instead of talking of future prospects and hopes, he could speak, as he had been accustomed to do for so many years, of actual results and actual success. For the last two years they had been struggling with the hope that they would successfully explore the western ground before the richer portions eastward should be so much worked away; and that that ground was yet very far from being exhausted was proved by the fact that there were still upwards of 50 pitches producing tin sufficient to justify them in calling that portion of the set a very good mine. Last quarter they had sold 1/8, as against 128 tons the preceding quarter; that was no mean quantity, although not equal to what they had produced some time ago. He hoped shareholders were fully aware that in developing this western ground they had been put to very considerable, but unavoidable, expense—indeed, although they had endeavoured to keep the cost down in every possible way, it was quite impossible to develop

venue. The sinking of the western shaft had been in operation some five or six years, and it was now down to the 150'; and it appeared to him that they were just on the eve of reaping some fruits from their necessarily costly labour.

The reports were received and adopted, and the accounts were passed and allowed. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared. The committee of management were re-elected, with thanks for past services.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### WHEAL TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Union-court, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday—

Mr. MOCATTA in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which it appeared that the debit balance to the end of January amounted to 9347. 8s. 5d.

The agents' report was read, as follows:—

March 19.—Since our last general meeting Smith's engine-shaft, although we have had a quantity of water to contend with during the winter months, has reached the 222'; we are now in the way of cutting plat, and hope to complete it and cut the lode in or about six weeks from this time. In the 210, north of Chippindale's shaft, we have cut into the lode 2 ft., which is presenting a more promising appearance than we have hitherto seen, worth of per fathom. In the 210, south of Smith's shaft, we have a pair of men taking down the lode, which is about 200' per fathom; this pair has not turned up as yet, but, although looking at the level above, but, however, we do not despair that it will ultimately lead to success. At Trelawny's engine-shaft we have opened out in the 230, north and south of cross-cut, about 7 fms.; we propose to drive a few fathoms further before cutting into the lode; so far as we have seen it is spottet with ore, but not rich. In the 222' now under construction is on the increase in the end, and seeing that we have a larger lode gone down in the bottom of the level above we are hoping here to have something good. The 210 north is communicated with the bottom below the 196'; this ground now is all working by tributaries. In the 210 south for the last 5 fms. driven the lode will average 15' per fathom; the present end is worth 200' per fathom; this is a very important discovery, and by appearances likely to be lasting. Seeing this we shall now put in a rise in this ground, where the lode is of the same value. We have recently resumed the driving of the 196', in which the lode seems to be improving, and may be quoted worth 200' per fathom. We are very pleased to say, seeing the great improvement that has taken place in the 210 south, which is still unexplored ground, and should it last down to meet the 230 coming in, which we see nothing doubtful at the present time, will speedily open up a great run of ore ground, and as well that we have a very promising lode coming in at the 210, north of Chippindale's shaft, which we have been expecting to have had for some time past, that our prospects now are more encouraging. We have forwarded on a box of specimens of ore broken from the lode in the 210, south of Trelawny's shaft, for your inspection.—WILLIAM JOHNS, THOMAS GREENFELD, JOHN PRYOR.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed. The information communicated in the report as to the prospects of the mine could not fail to be encouraging to the shareholders, the more especially when they reflected what was done and was being done at the adjoining mine, Mary Ann. He hoped that the next few months' operations would open up such results as would further improve the general prospects of their enterprise.

Mr. MILFORD had received private information from the locality, entirely confirming that announced in the report. The general opinion seemed to be that Trelawny would, at no distant day, recognize its prosperity, and well reward those associated with the mine for their outlay and perseverance.

Mr. PETER WATSON regarded the further development of the 210 as a point of material importance, and thought that by further cross-cuts discoveries of some value might be made. As the Chairman had very properly said, they knew what Mary Ann had done, and was still doing at many fathoms deeper than Trelawny, which, of itself, should reassure shareholders as to the further successful development of their mine.

Mr. MILFORD enquired the amount of the exact loss on the four months' operations?—The SECRETARY: About 950£, the dues on the ore sold amounting to 200£. To reply to further questions, he stated the accounts were charged up to the end of January. Every cost-sheet was now certified that every merchant's bill was charged up.

A SHAREHOLDER said that, seeing the enormous dead outlay the shareholders had incurred for several years, it was monstrous on the part of the lords to continue to extort from the shareholders something like 100£ per annum in the shape of dues. No wonder that capital was being rapidly diverted from Cornwall; on the contrary, the wonder was that there were still those to be found who were willing to send their money into a country the proverbial character of whose lords was extreme illiberality. Cornish lords should remember, before it is too late, this one important fact, that by reason of the discoveries of all descriptions of minerals, as well in our own country as in different parts of the globe—districts possessing every facility, and where every inducement was held out to the capitalist to venture his money—mining in Cornwall had lost the pre-eminent position it once occupied. In stead of capitalists seeking the lords, the latter would soon have to seek the former, and offer at least equitable terms if they would have their mineral ground developed. He feared, however, the lords were less obstructive in their short-sighted policy than were their agents; and there was no doubt whatever that if lords, without the intermediary influence of agents, would bring themselves into direct communication with those upon whom they depended for the development of their mineral property there would, at any rate, be a chance for Cornish miners to recover from its present inane condition. If lords or their agents continued to adopt their present suicidal policy, it did not require anyone to be very far-seeing to write the future mining history of Cornwall. (Hear, hear.)

A call of 2s. per share was made.

The committee of management were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### CALDBECK FELLS (CONSOLIDATED) LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned general meeting was held at the offices, Carlisle, on Thursday.—Sir ROBERT BRISCO, Bart., in the chair.

The meeting, it will be recollect, was adjourned until Mr. John Taylor, jun. (Messrs. Taylor and Sons), had thoroughly inspected the property, and his report placed in the hands of shareholders.

The report refers to the various lodes in the company's mines, but states that although large quantities of ore have been extracted from time to time, it is evident that until lately the work had not been prosecuted with the energy necessary to ensure success. A change was not long since made in the method of working, and from the present appearance of the different staves of ore, with efficient and energetic management, excellent results may fairly be anticipated. After detailing the various points of operation, and referring to their respective values, Mr. Taylor goes on to argue the importance of great alterations in the surface operations. Rapid progress, however, is being made in the laying out of new dressing floors, and the erection of machinery. Underground operations are at present being carried on upon a very limited scale, and by no means to the extent that would appear advisable in a mine of such promise. Mr. Taylor concludes by stating that the present prospects of these mines are of the most encouraging character, and with careful and energetic management considerable returns of ore should be made, and good profits realised to the shareholders.

The details of the meeting will appear in next week's Journal.

#### NANTEOS CONSOLS LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 3, Great St. Helen's, London, yesterday,

Mr. J. W. WILLIAMSON in the chair.

Mr. CHARLES THOMAS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The manager's report was read and approved:—

March 22.—The short time that has elapsed since our last general meeting, being little more than two months, and nearly half of that time our drawing-wheel, dressing, &c., having been stopped by frost, I am unable to report much progress beyond what had then been accomplished. At Penrhyn in the 26, west of Thomas's shaft, we have driven about 7 fms., through a lode producing on an average about 1/2 ton of lead and about the same quantity of blonde and blonde, leaving behind which can be stopped away at 1/2 ton per fathom. We have three staves in back of this level, which are turning out from 4 to 5% ton of lead, and from 1/2 to 1 ton of blonde ore per fathom, with every appearance of continuing to do so. We have one stave in back of the 16, which is rather bushy, being in the gossan, averaging about 1/4 ton of lead ore per fathom, and some good blonde. A considerable quantity of ore has been broken in these staves, part of which has been raised to surface, but a large portion has been left upon the staves, to enable the men to continue their work. We have cleared out the bottom, and commenced driving the 36 west in a promising lode, where we hope soon to have an improvement, and, looking at the course of ore in the bottom of the 26, I have a great fear of disappointment. We intend as soon as possible to sink a winze in a fine course of ore gone down in the bottom of the 26, up to the south part of the lode, under what is called Hughes's stave; this ore is quite free from sulphur, and different to the ore in north part of the lode, which is mixed with sulphur and bismuth. At Bwicwgwyn we have taken down the side of the wheel-pit, and re-built it, to enable us to do which we had to excavate and remove a large quantity of talc, the weight of which had previously caused it to give way. We have had also to open, clear out, and re-cover the lobby to the pit with stone, it having previously been covered with timber, which has decayed, and given way. We have commenced to excavate the head of our ponds, the plug in which we find are decayed, and have to be replaced before we can make our 40-ft. wheel and other machinery available at this mine. This work is being accomplished, and our wheel-pit complete, we shall lose no time in erecting the wheel and crusher, and the necessary dressing machinery, and laying out our dressing-floors, after which we can proceed with the development of this mine below the 36, from and above which large bodies of ore have been found. Our expenditure up to the end of February for buildings, machinery, materials, mining, surface labour, agencies, dressing, and incidental expense, have been about 1847. 14s.. We sold on Monday last to Messrs. Sims, Williamson, Nevil, and Co. 21 tons of lead ore, at 21.4s. per ton, amounting to 205£. We have now broken in upon the staves in the different staves, upon the surface, in course of dressing, and in slimes, about 50 tons of lead ore, and about 50 tons of blonde, estimated to produce about 750£. (say) in the whole about 1055£, and, with the exception of the sum necessary for the erection of machinery, buildings, tram-roads, dressing, materials, and laying out the floors at Bwicwgwyn, I think our returns will exceed our expenditure. I consider we are now only at the top of our deposits of ore, and I look for our 36 and 46 in both mines to place us in a good and profitable state of working. In preparing new dressing-floors, and in

the commencement of dressing operations, a considerable quantity of ore must necessarily be absorbed, and for the time lost; but after a few samplings everything gets in course, and until then it is difficult to make an accurate calculation as to the time and returns, but the price our ore sold at, looking at its mixture underground, is evidence that what we are doing we are doing well. In conclusion, I can with confidence say that our prospects are commercially good; and, although I am not able to report upon such great courses of ore as are being reported in many of the new market mines, I have sold a parcel of ore before any of them, and I have every reason to believe we shall be first in sales and in quantity. At our next general meeting I hope to give a better account of our mines than at this.—T. P. THOMAS.

It was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by Mr. W. C. VENNING, that Mr. Parke Pittar be elected a director of the company. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

#### ABERDAUNANT LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting was held at the offices, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, on Monday,—Mr. G. F. SMITH in the chair.

The meeting, as stated in the notice, was for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed at a previous meeting, the details of which appeared in the Journal. By these resolutions the capital of the company will be increased to 75,000£, divided into 15,000 shares of 5£ each, of which 3800 are to be first offered to the present numbers rateably.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the resolutions carrying out the above objects be confirmed, which, having been duly seconded, was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that as the formal business of the meeting had been concluded, he had much pleasure in submitting a very favourable report which had just been received from the mine. He would ask the secretary to read it.

The SECRETARY read the report, as follows:—

March 19.—Since the last meeting of the shareholders we have made a very important discovery of lead in the winze sinking below the 10'; the lode here is 42 ft. wide, but the part we have in the winze is only 2 ft. wide, so it is impossible to judge of the value of the whole of the lode; the part in the winze is worth 18£ per fathom, and if the remaining part bears any comparison to it, you will see that it must be of great value. In the No. 2 adit we have still good staves of lead, but this end is on the north side of the lode, and I do not expect that it will yield lead in large quantities until it gets further into it; in this level I am now making a tramway for bringing out the stuff, so in consequence I am obliged to suspend the end for a few days. All other places are much the same as when I reported to the last meeting, and the dressing is going on with satisfaction.—J. ROBERTS.

The CHAIRMAN said that the material point in the report was that which referred to the discovery just made in the winze sinking below the 10'; where the lode for 2 ft. wide was worth 18£ per fathom, the lode being 42 ft. wide. Of course, it was impossible to say at present what was the aggregate value of the entire lode, nor could they reasonably expect that it would be throughout of the same value as that part seen in the winze, but if only one-third or even less of it was of equal value, it would be sufficiently productive. It was enough to know that, as in Van, the Van lode in Aberdaunant improved in productive-ness as depth was increased.

Mr. RULE explained that the winze was sinking on the vein for ventilation; therefore, sinking from the level below would now be continued as rapidly as possible so as to develop the entire width of the vein at that deeper point. As an indication of what the mine was likely to do in depth, the importance of the discovery in the winze below the 10' could not be over estimated. If one-third only of the entire lode was ore-bearing, it would be worth 100£ per fathom. It was a magnificent lode, and contained all the ingredients of the best lodes, and when it came into ore, as it would undoubtedly do in depth, Aberdaunant would be a mine of vast importance. There was nothing approaching it in the district except Van itself.

After some further discussion, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, which terminated the proceedings.

The HAREWOOD CONSOLS COMPANY (Cost-Book), has been formed under most respectable auspices for working an extensive sett, situated on the banks of the Tamar, and bounded on the south by Gawton and Okel Tor; on the west by Prince of Wales, Hindon Down, Drake Walls; on the north by Gunnislake (Clitters), Wheal Fortune, Devon Consols, Bedford United; on the east by Wheal Crebor, Wheal Crelack, Virtuous Lady, Devon and Cornwall United, and Bedford Consols; therefore its situation may be considered most favourable. Recently operations were commenced by shoading, and the No. 9 lode underlaying north about 3 feet per fathom has been laid open in three places at a shallow depth, about 70 fms. west of the River Tamar, where it is about 3 1/2 ft. wide on an average, it is composed of strong capel, quartz, peach, large stones of mundic, and a little copper; this lode will, in my opinion, make ore in paying quantities, when wrought by drivages, &c., at a moderate depth, say at 30 or 40 fms. below the surface. There are 6000 shares. Mr. F. R. Wilson has accepted the secretaryship.

The EBERHARDT AND AURORA MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 300,000£, in 30,000 shares, of 10£ each, has been formed for the purpose of acquiring two celebrated silver mining properties on Treasure Hill, White Pine district, Nevada. The Eberhardt has been opened by two shafts, of the respective depths of 200 and 100 feet; and by means of a tunnel the "ledge" has been proved to be 184 feet wide. The ore produces from \$75 to \$800 per ton, and from June, 1868, to January, 1870, the yield was \$1,500,000 in coin, notwithstanding the difficulties of opening mines in a new country. The Aurora Consolidated Mines comprise three claims, one of 800 ft., or the celebrated Aurora "ledge," which has been proved to a width of from 60 feet to 100 feet, but as the eastern wall has not been reached its entire width cannot at present be determined. The other two "ledges" are also yielding good ore, producing from \$50 to \$150 per ton, and during the last three months from 30 to 100 tons have been taken out daily, which can be doubled as soon as the company erects its own mills. It is estimated that already the state of the workings exhibit ore sufficient to realise 500,000£, sterling net. The sum of 300,000£, is to be paid for the properties, half in cash and half in fully paid-up shares, which are to be retained until 125,000£, profits have been made and are divisible. Through the eminent firm of Messrs. Haggard, Hale, and Pixley, stockbrokers, the whole of the capital was subscribed in little more than one day.

#### [ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE.—There has not been so much business doing as for some weeks past, and prices of several mines have receded. Although it cannot be disputed that some of the lead mines which have been introduced to the public during the past few months contain excellent prospects, yet the shares have unquestionably been prematurely carried too high in many instances. The level will, however, be found by-and-by, when the sound undertakings will be discriminated from those of a doubtful character that have no backbone (if I may use the term) to support them. Having recently viewed the VAN MINE thoroughly, both underground and at surface, it affords me real pleasure to bear testimony to the very excellent arrangements made for the working of this important mine on a grand scale, such as its capabilities fully warrant. Anyone even not practically acquainted with mining operations cannot fail of being convinced that in the resident agent the company has a man of superior attainments, and in the mine an almost inexhaustable supply of lead ore. The next lead mine I rank to the Van that has been brought to the notice of the working during the past 12 months is undoubtedly the TANKERVILLE, the shares in which have been largely dealt in. Although they have not maintained their highest, yet I feel confident they will attain a much higher price than yet seen. I reiterate my former remark, that it is the richest and most productive lead mine in the United Kingdom. Since the manager's report was published the lode has been cross-cut still further, and I have no doubt that any practical man would value it at 40 tons of lead per fathom; in fact, it may be said to produce as much as ordinary lead lodes generally do. I am now speaking of the Tankerville lode only. There are several other lodes, as seen by the report, that are very productive, and which will be wrought in a short time, when the small engines are in place. To use the words of an eminent authority, the present generation are not likely to outlive the productiveness for lead of the Tankerville Mine. WEST TANKERVILLE, although not of the same highly productive character, promises to become a fine mineral property, as will be seen by Capt. Arthur Water's report. Other particulars I shall be willing to furnish upon application to intending investors. A letter from the GREAT ROCK MINE states that now fine weather having set in dressing of lead is being pushed on with all speed.

From Mr. JAMES HUME.—The Mining Market has been the scene of much activity of late, but with the usual few days considerable fluctuations have occurred; this is not surprising, considering the continuous rise remarkable since the middle of January. We believe that nearly all of the lead mines in Wales which have lately obtained prominence are possessed of substantial merits, and that any great downward tendency that may set in will be speedily arrested by buying orders from the investing portion of the public. The same remarks apply to the Shropshire mines, particulars of which are as yet barely known, and given way. We have commenced to excavate the head of our ponds, the plug in which we find are decayed, and have to be replaced before we can make our 40-ft. wheel and other machinery available at this mine. This work is being accomplished, and our wheel-pit complete, we shall lose no time in erecting the wheel and crusher, and the necessary dressing machinery, and laying out our dressing-floors, after which we can proceed with the development of this mine below the 36, from and above which large bodies of ore have been found. Our expenditure up to the end of February for buildings, machinery, materials, mining, surface labour, agencies, dressing, and incidental expense, have been about 1847. 14s.. We sold on Monday last to Messrs. Sims, Williamson, Nevil, and Co. 21 tons of lead ore, at 21.4s. per ton, amounting to 205£. We have now broken in upon the staves in the different staves, upon the surface, in course of dressing, and in slimes, about 50 tons of lead ore, and about 50 tons of blonde, estimated to produce about 750£. (say) in the whole about 1055£, and, with the exception of the sum necessary for the erection of machinery, buildings, tram-roads, dressing, materials, and laying out the floors at Bwicwgwyn, I think our returns will exceed our expenditure. I consider we are now only at the top of our deposits of ore, and I look for our 36 and 46 in both mines to place us in a good and profitable state of working. In preparing new dressing-floors, and in

gathering accounts hitherto only verbally communicated. DON PEDRO shares maintain their price, and TAQUARIL shares are strongly enquired for.

In the Cornish market business has been limited. EAST LOVELL is still a victim to the caprice of Nature and of operators. Shares have given way, and are falling too persistently for the composure of dealers, who are expected to receive the stock of all frightened sellers in dread of an unfavourable change in the lode. As yet a fall of a few pounds only is apparent, and a repetition of late panics in these shares, we hope, will be averted; but if one and all turn sellers what else can be expected.—GREAT VOR: The dividend is only 2s. 6d., but the mine promises better things for the future. WEST MARIA shares, after the late drop, would seem tempting to buy.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—Business in the Mining Market is moderately active. The great demand of the last few weeks for shares in Welsh lead mines has somewhat subsided, but a fair business is being transacted at present quotations. TANKERVILLE has been the latest prize amongst lead mines. The shares of this company, with only 6£ per share paid up, now command a market value of 20£, and bid fair to attain a much higher price. This mine is situated in Shropshire, and has, of course, attracted much attention to that county. A most extraordinary lode has been discovered, unprecedentedly rich, and the latest reports val it at 30 tons per fm. The satisfactory state of the market has drawn much attention to Cornish mines producing that metal, and there appears every probability of the present prices not only being sustained, but of a further advance taking place are long. The late rise in the value of shares naturally induced some holders at cheaper prices to realise, and take their profit; but, nevertheless, the demand for this stock is sufficient to keep shares steady, and quotations generally close firm. EAST WHEAL LOVELL shares continue to command a high price, and, according to the last reports, the mine is looking better than ever. The different ends are valued at nearly 130£ per fathom; one point—the winze sinking below the 70 fm. level, 6 fms. west of shaft—being estimated as worth from 800£ to 1000£ per fathom. The continued richness of this mine must have a great effect upon the shares, and a rise to 40 is not at all unlikely. TINCROFT shares, after several fluctuations, are firmer, at 27 to 28. At the last meeting a dividend of 600 £ (1£ per share), was declared, and 33£ carried to next account. This is dividing up rather close, especially as three months' costs were owing. At the GREAT VOR meeting, held on Wednesday, a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared, which has caused great disappointment, as having been expected; the shares have receded to 11. NEW LOVELL shares have experienced a rise, and are now quoted 2 1/2 to 2 1/4. PHOENIX MINE shares, at 40 to 42, are firm; and the two KITTENS (Lelant and St. Agnes), the former at 13 to 14, and the latter at 6 1/2 to 7. In lead mines, WEST CHIVERTON shares are slightly weaker, and at 55 to 56 offer a sound investment. MARY ANN, 13 1/2 to 15 1/2; at the meeting, held on Wednesday, a dividend of 102£ (10s. per share), was declared, and a balance

lode in the 3d level, west of Crosby's cross-cut, yields  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom; it is very compact, and of a good appearance; this level is opening good tribute ground.—Shafts and Winzes: In San Victor shaft, sinking below the 2d level, the lode is disturbed by the main slide; we expect it will soon settle again. At Addis's shaft, sinking below the surface, the lode is now standing to the south of it, producing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom; water quick. In Swaffield's shaft, below the surface, the lode is still undefined, yielding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom. In Roa's winze, under the 5th level, the lode is large, and spotted with lead, yielding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom. Pio's winze, under the 2d level, is on the point of being holed to the 3d level; the lode produces  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom.

**PESTARENA UNITED (Gold).**—T. Roberts, J. Mitchell, March 17: The weather is now favourable, and we have commenced with an increase of hands on the new water level at Pestarena. All stops throughout these mines are much the same as when last reported, while in the ends driving there is a slight lifting off; this we anticipate is only temporary.—Val Toppa Mine: In the new cross-cut east, in No. 2 level, we have just cut through a lode of quartz 12 in. wide; this cross-cut is being continued. The end south, on the side lode, in No. 3 level, has much improved with the last few days, and we expect a further improvement. No change in the stops.

**WEST CANADA.**—F. Williams, Feb. 15: Huron Copper Bay: The lode in Stephen's winze, sinking below the 35, west of Palmer's shaft, has decreased in value since last report. It is very much disordered at present by a horse of wall rock, which we hope soon to get through. It now yields 2 tons of ore per fathom for the length of the winze (9 feet). The stop in bottom of the 20, east of this winze, is not changed. The lode is still very wide, and it yields fully  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons of ore per fathom. We have lately commenced to stop from the shaft again, and find the lode much more productive here than it is further west. It yields 3 tons of ore per fathom. Stope in bottom of 35, east of this shaft, is still turning out badly, and if it does not improve shortly we shall be compelled to abandon it. It yields at the present time scarcely  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton of ore per fathom. The stop below the 20, west of Powell's winze, on Fire lode, yields 2 tons of ore per fathom. Stope over the 25, east of Bray's engine-shaft, is yielding  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons of ore per fathom. Stope in bottom of 35, east of this shaft, and east of Bartle's winze, is poorer. It now yields  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons of ore per fathom. The 60 is now completed to Palmer's shaft. At present the men are breaking through the south part of the lode, which is very poor so far. The 60 east is still unproductive, but the appearance of the lode is much more promising than it was. Bartle's winze, sinking below the 50, east of Bray's, still yields  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons of ore per fathom.—Wellington Mine: The stops east and west of Rowe's shaft are not changed since last report. The eastern stope yields 3 tons, and the western 2 tons per fathom. Driving and other surface works are going on well.

**CAPE (Copper).**—J. Williams, Feb. 2: Ookiep: All the miners are quite recovered from their late illness, and have resumed working again. The engine-shaft during the past month has been sunk 3 ft. 1 in. in very hard granulated quartz-rock; re-set, Feb. 1, to three men and six labourers, at 45 ft. per fathom, for 2 fathoms or the month. The winze in the bottom of the 40 has been sunk during the past month 1 ft. 7 in. in a splendid course of copper ore, but we were obliged to suspend the sinking of the winze for the time, in consequence of the increase of water; it is 7 ft. 3 ft. below the 40. The 40, west from the engine-shaft, has been extended during the past month 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in. in a good course of copper ore; the end at present will yield about 6 tons of copper ore per fathom; re-set, Feb. 1, to two men and two labourers, at 18 ft. per fathom, for 3 fathoms of the month. The 30 south-west has been extended from No. 4 winze during the past month 5 fm. in a very good course of copper ore; it will yield about 6 to 7 tons per fathom; re-set, Feb. 1, to two men and two labourers, at 10 ft. per fathom, for the month. The 40 to drive south on the flooan course by two men and two labourers, at 14 ft. per fathom, for 3 fms. or the month, will yield from 7 to 8 tons of copper ore per fathom. We have from 7 to 8 fms. more to drive in this direction to cut Job's branch, where we shall drive east to prove the extent of ore ground east of the flooan course. The winze sinking below the 30 has been sunk during the past month 1 fm. 5 in. in a good course of copper ore; it is now deep enough for the 40. We have about 3 fms. more to drive the south-west level at the 40 to communicate with this winze, which we hope to do by the end of the month; this part of the mine will then be well ventilated. We have put the men who were sinking the above-named winze to stop in the back of the 30, south-west from No. 2 winze, in a good course of copper ore that will yield about 4 or 7 tons per fathom. The 30, driving east on Job's branch, has been extended 5 ft. 6 in. through ground that has produced a little ore, too not enough to value; re-set, Feb. 1, to two men and two labourers, at 15 ft. per fathom, for 3 fms. or the month. The 20, and will yield about 8 tons of copper ore per fathom; re-set, Feb. 1, to one man and three labourers, at 8 ft. per cubic fathom, for 4 fms. or the month. The winze and stop in the bottom of the 20, west from the engine-shaft, is now 4 fms. below the 20, and will yield about 4 or 7 tons per fathom; re-set, Feb. 1, to one man and three labourers, at 8 ft. per cubic fathom, for 4 fms. or the month. The 20, south-west at the incline, has been extended during the past month 5 ft. 6 in. in a good course of copper ore; it will yield about 4 or 7 tons per fathom; re-set, Feb. 1, to one man and one labourer, at 18 ft. per fathom, for 3 fms. or the month. The 20, south-west, on the cross-course, has been extended during the past month 1 fm. 2 ft. in, through unproductive ground; this end we have suspended for the time, and put the men in the adit level, east of Jones's shaft, in order to open up this part of the mine with all possible dispatch.—Nababeep: Price's shaft has been sunk during the month 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in., in ground that will pay well for stoping after the levels are opened in it; the shaft is now 15 fms. below the surface, and is improving every sink we make; re-set, Feb. 1, to two men and four labourers, at 30 ft. per fm. for 2 fms., or the month. The 21 ft. level south, on the cross-course, has been extended during the past month 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in., without meeting with anything to notice; re-set, Feb. 1, to one man and one labourer, at 10 ft. per fathom, for 2 fms., or the month.—Springbank: The adit level north has been extended during the past month 1 fm. 3 ft., chiefly in quartz rock, showing slight stains of copper occasionally; re-set, Feb. 1, to one man and one labourer, at 8 ft. per fm. for 3 fms., or the month. The shaft sinking below the adit level, on the old mineral course, has been sunk during the past month 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in., which has produced some very good stones of copper ore; the shaft is now 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the level, and looking very kindly; re-set, Feb. 1, to one man and three labourers, at 20 ft. per fathom, or the month. I have very much pleasure in being able to say that I have never seen the mines, on the whole, looking so well they as at present; and, judging from the present appearance of Koperberg and Nababeep, I have not the least doubt but what they will be in the Dividend List by the end of the year, if not before.

F. Kent, Feb. 1: Spectakel: Since my last report, of Jan. 1, Lansberg's shaft has been sunk 8 ft. 6 in., which I consider is worth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom. The 27 fm. level, west of Kelly's shaft, has been driven 11 ft. 7 in., through unproductive ground, and the end is still poor. In the winze under the 15 fm. level east, nothing has been done, in consequence of the men refusing to take at the price offered, and we have no other hands to put there, but shall resume the working as soon as possible. The 27 fm. level east, on south part of the north mineral course, has been driven 10 ft. 8 in., and is much the same as when last reported, yielding about 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 27 fm. level east, on supposed main part of north mineral course, has been driven 14 ft. 6 in.; the ground throughout has produced little ore, and we have now cut the flooan course, which is, I am sorry to say, poor. The stop in the back of the 27 fm. level, west of Thomas's pitch, will yield 3 tons per fathom, and the one east will yield about 2 tons. Arden's pitch has been laid open to the extent of 7 fms., showing good grey ground all over, and at present there is no sign of being through the ore; I consider it will yield 6 tons per fathom. The engine has been working regularly for the last fortnight, and up to the present has only been used for hauling and crushing, for which it answers well. We shall commence pumping the water from the incline in a few days, the sinking of which will be carried on with all possible dispatch. The laying out of the dressing floors is being proceeded with, and when completed I have no doubt it will greatly help to increase our returns. At the new centre (Wheat Mary) the shaft has been sunk 7 ft.; the ground is micaeous, and carries quartz, prian, and oxide of iron, and I think the indications are favourable for ore. The line of tramway has been laid to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The returns for January are as follows, reduced to net Swansea tons, which will in future always be the returns published, in Hcp. of the gross imperial ton, as heretofore:—Yield: Ookiep, 486 tons; Specakel, 90 tons. Transport to the coast, 350 tons. The Antonio Vincent will load 635 tons. These have been 560 tons of ore sold by private contract, at 18s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  d. per unit.

**LINARES.**—March 16: West of Engine-Shaft: In the 85 fm. level, west of Warne's engine-shaft, great length is being opened, but the lode is unproductive. In the 75, west of Crosby's shaft, the ground is hard, and the lode small and poor. The lode in the 65, west of San Francisco shaft, is compact and solid, and looking very promising, worth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 55, east of San Francisco shaft, produces 1 ton per fathom; it is gradually diminishing both in size and value. The lode in the 31, east of ditto, is small and poor. In the 22, east of ditto, there is no improvement. Shafts and Winzes: Good progress is being made in sinking San Francisco shaft below the 55. No. 171 winze, under the 55, is going down in a very kindly lode, consisting of earthenware spar and lead ore, and producing of the latter 1 ton per fathom. The lode in No. 172 winze, under the 55, has improved a little within the last few days, it now yields  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom. —Quinten Mine: In the 45, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, there is a splendid lode, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the 45, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is large, but quite poor. In the 32, east of Addis's shaft, the lode is compact and solid, and looking very kindly, producing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom. In the 32 cross-cut, west of Ogo's shaft, we have cut a branch on which the men are driving, worth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom. The lode in the 32, west of San Carlos engine-shaft, is quite poor at present. The 22, east of San Carlos engine-shaft, is still in old works.—Shafts and Winzes: Taylor's engine-shaft, below the 45, is being sunk with great speed. Good progress is being made in sinking San Carlos engine-shaft under the 32. In Sanchez's winze, under the 32, the lode has fallen off a little in value during the past week, now yielding 1 ton per fathom. In Cabrera's winze, under the 32, the lode is hard and poor. In the new winze (Curado's) under the 32, to the west of Augustin's, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is producing 4 tons of ore per fathom.

**FORTUNA.**—March 16: Canada Incosa: The 110, driving west of O'Shea's shaft, is still in the first part of the main cross-course. In the 110, east of O'Shea's shaft, the lode is large, producing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 100, west of Henty's shaft, yields  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom; we are expecting an improvement in this end, there having been a good lode in the level over it. In the 90, west of Judd's shaft, the lode is small, yielding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom. In the 80, west of Judd's shaft, the lode yields  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom; this level is opening moderately productive ground. In the 80 cross-cut, south of Henty's shaft, the ground is getting much harder. The lode in the 50, east of San Pedro's shaft, contains a few spots of ore. In the 60, east of San Pedro's shaft, the lode yields  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom; the latter opens good tribute ground. In the 90, east of Addis's shaft, the lode is large and strong, and well spotted with lead, yielding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom. The lode in the 80, west of Lowndes' shaft, has a kindly appearance, and yields  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom. In the 80, east of Lowndes' shaft, the lode is small, and the ground hard for driving. In the 70, east of Carro's shaft, the lode, opened by a short cross-cut

in the north side, has much improved, and will yield 3 tons per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: In O'Shea's engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, the men did a good month's work, and are still going on well. In Pequeno's winze, under the 70, the lode is small, and the ground hard for sinking.—Los Salidos Mine: In the 110, west of Morris's engine-shaft, we have started a new end, in which the lode yields occasional stones of ore. In the 110, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, the lode has a very promising appearance. The lode in the 90, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, is small, and of no value at present. In the 75, west of San Carlos shaft, the lode produces 2 tons per fathom; it is strong, regular, and compact, opening very good tribute ground. The 110, east of Morris's engine-shaft, is just started off from the shaft; the lode is spotted with lead. In the 110, east of Cox's shaft, the lode, though very regular, is not quite so solid as it was, producing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons per fathom. In the 90, east of San Pablo's, the lode is very compact, but not so wide in the upper part of the end, yielding 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the 75, east of San Miguel's shaft, is declining in value a little, worth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: Morris's engine-shaft is completed to the 110, and ends started from the bottom of it. We have commenced the sinking of Buenos Amigos engine-shaft for a 110 fathoms level; the lode small and compact, yielding 1 ton per fathom. At Falgrave's engine-shaft, under the 20, sound ground has been reached; the lode is of a very kindly appearance, producing 2 tons per fathom. Pardo's winze, under the 90, is going down in a splendid shoot of ore, worth 3 tons per fathom. The lode in Salina's winze, under the 75, is producing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom, but not quite so productive as it was. The lode in Nieto's winze, under the 75, is yielding 2 tons per fathom; this is a new winze east of San Pablo's shaft, and in advance of the 90. There is no alteration worthy of remark in the tribute department. We estimate the raisings for March at 350 tons. The machinery and the surface works generally are going on with the usual regularity.

**WORTHING.**—J. Prisk, Jan. 27: Bremer Mine: Legg's engine-shaft is going down favourably; ground sunk during the month 1 fm. 4 ft. 4 in., present depth from bottom of the 92 level 49 ft. 10 in. In the 93, north end, the lode has been very hard for driving, also poor during the month, but is now about making a change for the better, price having come down from 25d. to 18d., and I hope in the next stent to reduce it a great deal lower. I may also state that the lode in the end is improving for ore. The cross-cut at the 93, east of Boundy's lode, is being driven by four men; the ground holds pretty good for driving; present price 2d. per fathom. Ground driven during the month 4 fms. 9 ft. 9 in.; total draft, 13 fms. 6 ft. 3 in. In the 60 north the end is stopped for the time, but should copper raise in price it would be one of the first places we propose working, the lode being now about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. of good dredge work. The result that we started last month in the back of this level we have also discontinued for the time, owing to the low price of copper, and also the north stope in the back of the 93, for the same reason. By stopping these places we have shortened our number of hands nearly one-fifth, which will reduce the cost a little, and at the same time I hope by continuous hard work we shall be able to raise the usual quantity of ore, and get through this difficulty the same as the many others we have met with in the Bremer Mine. The stops are about the same for ore on the average as of late, since leaving the 93. Quantity of ore raised for the month 250 tons, of about the usual quality. Number of hands employed, 137.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

**WATSON BROTHERS, MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.**  
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

**NEW BELDON.**—Since our last remarks were written we have received the most favourable reports of the property, and Mr. Dolphin states there were 500 bings of ore. Instead of 400 as stated last week, raised from the top strata at Shildon at a trifling cost, and that it is a question whether the exact spot is in or just out of New Beldon. This vein runs through New Beldon for a mile, and to the east into the Derwent Company's sett. This latter company is also working it, Mr. Barron says, at Shildon, and to a good profit towards New Beldon. At Burntside-shaft, where the north and south veins intersected the east and west vein, they were found exceedingly rich—we are quoting Mr. Barron—and so along the Reading sett (New Beldon) wherever it intersects the Standoline, Felgrave, and New Shildon veins all seem to be enriched at the shallow workings—in fact, the whole surroundings are so favourable, and the same veins where they have been seen shallow in New Beldon have shown such good results, that, as Mr. Barron adds, "We are certain to have a very productive mine in New Beldon," and that we hope will be without much outlay, in comparison with Cornish mines, and in a few months time.

**MINES PURCHASE AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).**—At the annual general meeting of shareholders, held yesterday (Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., in the chair), the report and accounts of the directors were unanimously adopted and passed. The prospects of the company have very materially improved, owing to the great discoveries at the quarry, and the directors expressed a hope that they would be able ere long to submit a very advantageous proposition to the shareholders respecting it.

**SATURDAY.**—Market moderately active for Van, Van Consols, Tankerville, East Grenville, Chiverton Valley, West Chiverton, and East Lovell. Van, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 88; Van Consols, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Tankerville, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Grenville, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Grenville, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 52; Drake Walls, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chiverton, 55 to 57; Van, 82 to 14; Van Consols, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Broniford, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Lovell, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Australian United, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Australian, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Van Consols, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; West Chiverton, 55 to 57; Tankerville, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; General Brazilian, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**MONDAY.**—There is little change in the market to-day, except a slight fall in Van Consols. Tankerville, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; West Chiverton, 55 to 57; Providence, 40 to 42; Tintoret, 27 to 28; Seton, 30 to 35; Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Great Vor-

1 to 12; New Lovell, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; West Maria, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Lovell, 29 to 30 Australian United, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3; Pacific, 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Van Consols, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**TUESDAY.**—Good demand for West Chiverton, Van, Van Consols, Providence, Taquaril, and Tankerville. Grenville, East Grenville, and Pacific flat. West Chiverton, 55 to 57; Van, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 85; Van Consols, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5; Providence, 40 to 42; Taquaril, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Tankerville, 19 to 20; As-ton-ton, 14 to 15; Drake Walls, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; North Crofty, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Don Pedro, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5; West Maria, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Crebor, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chiverton Valley, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Grenville, 20 to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Grenville, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Pacific, 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**WEDNESDAY.**—Market active for Grenville, East Grenville, New Beldon, Tankerville, Van Consols, West Chiverton, New Lovell, Taquaril, and West Tankerville at an advance. Australian United opened flat, at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ , sellers, but on receipt of telegram announcing the Central bottomed very rich shares became firm, and leave off 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Grenville, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Grenville, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Australian United, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Australian, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Van Consols, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; West Chiverton, 55 to 57; Tankerville, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; General Brazilian, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**THURSDAY.**—Market moderately active. Tankerville firmer. New Lovell, Chiverton Valley, West Chiverton, Van, and Van Consols in demand. Tankerville, 19, to 20; New Lovell, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chiverton Valley, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; West Chiverton, 55 to 57; Van, 82 to 1

# The Teign Valley Lead and Barytes MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), BRIDFORD, DEVON.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, which limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 4000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Deposit, 10s. per share to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

Calls not to exceed 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

#### DIRECTORS.

Sir LAWRENCE PALK, Bart., M.P., Haldon House, Devon.  
E. BRYDGES WILLYAMS, Esq., M.P., Nanckivel, Cornwall.  
Col. BRENT (Director of the London and South-Western Railway Company), Woodbury, Devon.

R. T. HEAD, Esq., The Briars, near Exeter.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Bishopsgate-street, London, and Exeter, or any of its branches.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—R. G. SMITH, Esq., St. Stephen's-street, Bristol.

RESIDENT MANAGER—Capt. JOHN CORNISH.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. O. HARRIS.

OFFICES,—2 AND 3, GANDY STREET, EXETER.

#### PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed (under the Limited Liability Acts) to work the lead and barytes mines situated on the estates called Venn and Birchall, in the parish of Bridford, Devon, of which leases have been obtained, at 1-15th royalty for lead and other metals, with the usual clauses for mining leases.

The property is 640 fathoms in length on the course of the lodes, and is situated north of Frank Mills, in the same valley, and contains the same lodes. Frank Mills Mine has returned, within the past 12 months, above £16,000 worth of lead ore, leaving a net profit of above £5000 for the adventurers.

The late Capt. J. P. Nicholls and Capt. John Cornish, of Frank Mills, together with Capt. Francis Puckey, of Par Consols, Capt. W. Hancock, of North Chilerton Mine, and Mr. Adam Murray, have reported on the sets, and from their reports it will be seen that the same lodes as exist in the Frank Mills are laid open and driven on in these mines.

It is estimated that there are about 100,000 tons of barytes already discovered above the adit level, and that it can be raised and sold, either in its unmanufactured or manufactured state, at a large profit. The barytes in its unmanufactured state is subject to a royalty of 1s. per ton, to be raised to 2s. 6d. per ton on the opening of any part of the Teign Valley Railway, now in course of construction. This increase will be much more than covered by the saving in cartage.

Barytes, when ground, usually sells at the mills at from 18s. to 25s. a ton, and when manufactured, at from £3 to £5 per ton. Water-power for grinding the barytes can be made available close to the mine, and the cost of raising the un-

manufactured barytes above the adit level is estimated at 2s. 6d. per ton. Above £2000 has been expended in driving the adit level, sinking shafts, laying open the barytes, and in exploring the lodes, and obtaining the leases. The two sets have been handed over to the company for the sum of £1000 in cash, and £2000 in fully paid-up shares.

Specimens of the mineral, and copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the leases, may be seen at the company's offices.

Prospectuses and forms of application, with copies of the reports, may be obtained of the Secretary, 2 and 3, Gandy-street, Exeter; or at the company's bankers, to whom the deposit on shares should be paid.

#### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be left with the bankers.)

To the Directors of the Teign Valley Lead and Barytes Mining Co. (Limited). GENTLEMEN.—I have this day paid to your bankers the sum of £      , being a deposit of 10s. per share upon        shares, and I hereby request you to allot me        shares of £5 each in the Teign Valley Lead and Barytes Mining Company (Limited); and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the subscription contract if required.

I am, Gentlemen,

Name in full .....

Date ..... Address in full .....

## THE Gorsedd and Celyn Level Consolidated LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS for SHARES will CLOSE THIS DAY (Saturday) for LONDON, and on MONDAY NEXT, the 28th inst., for the COUNTRY.

30, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

## THE South Phoenix Tin & Copper Mining Co. (LIMITED), IN THE CARADON DISTRICT, CORNWALL.

In 12,000 Shares of £1 each, of which 2500 will be issued as Fully Paid-up Shares.

Five shillings per share payable upon application, and the remainder (if required) in instalments of 2s. 6d. each, at not less than three months' intervals.

#### DIRECTORS.

JAMES ROBERT MACARTHUR, Esq., Kenmore House, The Green, Hampstead.  
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., 37, Mincing-lane, London.  
HENRY RICHARD MATHEW, Esq., 6, Rood-lane, London.  
HERBERT SUMPTER, Esq., Church-court, Clement's-lane, London.  
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., North Hill, Launceston, Cornwall (Managing Director).

BANKERS—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 217, Strand, London.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. COPINGER, MACARTHUR, AND LOCK, 22, Essex-street, Strand, London.

SECRETARY—Mr. HENRY BROWN.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—19, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W. .

#### PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the well-known South Phoenix Mine, situated in the Caradon district, Cornwall.

This property is situated in a celebrated mining district, and adjoining it, on the north, south, and west, are three well-known mines the Phoenix, Gossamer, and Caddick Moor, West Caradon, South Caradon, West Rose Down, and Marke Valley Mines. Particular attention is invited to the immediate contiguity of this to the latter mine. This will be seen by the reports on this set, that the same lodes which have proved so greatly productive in Marke Valley Mine traverse this set from east to west the usual course of all paying copper lodes in this country, and exhibit every indication of bearing equally satisfactory results. These lodes are crossed from south to north by the South Caradon and West Caradon cross-courses. A similar junction in the Marke Valley led to a splendid course of ore in that mine. The geological features are, in fact, in all respects alike, this mine being situated in the same granite range.

The set is extensive, being over 600 fathoms on the course of the lodes, and has the advantage of a railroad running through it to Looe, the shipping port of the district.

In this set a shaft has been sunk about 160 fms. on what is called Tremenay's lode, but at that time not much notice was taken of the Marke Valley lodes running through the set, which have since turned out so very productive. When the value of those lodes was ascertained the former company were induced to drive out a cross-course, and intersected those lodes, which proved to be large, and presenting very kindly appearances. In the South Caradon and West Caradon Mines, about the cross-course, the lodes, although very promising, were never very productive; however, after leaving the influence of the cross-course, (say) about 10 or 15 fms. It is a well-known fact that the lodes became very rich and productive. The late company, for want of sufficient capital, were never able to carry out their intention of fully developing those lodes; consequently,

the present company will derive the benefit from the outlay already made amounting to many thousand pounds, besides the great saving of time, as immediately the water is forked operations can be commenced.

An engine-house, with stack, count-house, &c., are ready built upon the ground, and a large outlay has been made in generally developing the property. It is now estimated that by a comparatively moderate expenditure this mine may be as profitable as any in its vicinity.

Since the mine was abandoned by the former company a branch of the Caradon and Looe Railway has been carried into the celebrated Phoenix Mine, which adjoins this set. In opening ground for this purpose the back of a valuable tin lode, of exactly the same character as those in the well-known Phoenix Mine, which has for many years been so productive and returned such large dividends, was discovered. This of itself would be sufficient to warrant the working of the set with vigour. From the underlie of this lode it is calculated that there will be in this set at a depth of from 30 to 40 fms.; but a great advantage to the company will be that this lode can be seen at a much greater depth, at a very trifling outlay from the shaft already sunk (when the water is forked), by driving on the cross-course, referred to above, at the 120 fm. level, which will be at about the same depth as that at which the Phoenix lodes began to be very productive, and there is every reason to expect that this lode alone will make the mine a dividend-paying one.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, and a copy of the contract with the lessor, and reports from agents of adjoining mines, can be seen at the offices of the company, or of their solicitors, or will be forwarded on application, and a personal inspection of the mine may be made upon application to the manager.

Applications for shares to be sent to the secretary, at the registered office, or to the company's bankers, with a deposit of 5s. per share.

Deposits on shares not allotted will be returned in full.

#### Mining Correspondence.

##### BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUANT.—John Roberts, March 19: We have made a very important discovery of lead in the winze, sinking below the 10 fm. level, and the lode is 42 ft. wide, but the part we have in the winze is only 2 ft. wide, so it is impossible to judge of the value of the whole of the lode. The part we carry in the winze is worth 18s. per fathom, and if the remaining part bears any comparison to it, it must be of great value.

John Roberts, March 23: The lode in the winze below the 10 is still looking well; the men blasted up rocks of lead last night, just as much as they could have without breaking them. We have made very good progress in preparing the No. 2 adit for the tramway. I hope by next week to make it complete. The deep level, by Van Consols, is getting more favourable for spilling through. I think we shall make progress here now. We have not yet cut into the lode in this place.

BALLACORKISH.—M. Gross, March 19: There has been some little delay during the past week in the operations in the adit level, in consequence of erecting the air-machine, which is now in full operation, and I am glad to say it has given great satisfaction. The lode in the adit forebreast is without change to notice, and continues to look as promising as ever, but at present there is not sufficient to value. Within the last few days we have lost the west wall, and the men are now cross-cutting to prove if any more lode is in this direction. The lode in the new pitch, north of No. 1, is worth about 10 cwt., of lead and 10 cwt. of blyde per fathom. The lode in No. 3 pitch is worth 15 cwt. of lead ore and 10 cwt. of blyde per fathom. The ground in the 12 consists of a beautiful blue killas, which is most congenial for the production of minerals. I am glad to say the men are making good progress, and expect this drifage will soon intersect the great east and west lode. The ground in the engine-shaft is looking more favourable for sinking, and the men are getting on very satisfactorily. The Haggart whim is removed to King's shaft, and expect it will be in working order in the course of a few days. We are busy clearing and cutting foundation for boilers, and in about a week from this date we shall have the masons at work. The water in the old mine is gradually going down.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, March 23: In the middle adit level cross-cut south, towards the engine-shaft lode, we have a new small branch in the breast of the end, which is underlaying north, and contains a little mudiic

and spots of copper ore; the end is very wet, which makes our progress slow. I should think, from present indications, that the lode is not far off. There is no other change in the mine to notice.

BLAEN CAELAN.—John Evans, March 23: Adit Cross-cut: The men are making capital progress with the extension of this end towards the main lode, and very nearly 8 fms. of the bargain—which was one set to cut the lode at 42 per fathom—has been completed; it is impossible to say how soon this work may be done, for having reference to the yet undefined width of the lode by the cross-cut south of the 26 east, it may possibly be accomplished at any stroke of the pick. The rock is unchanged, with faces of spar, showing as flyers off the lode, and a considerable gush of water is coming from the bottom of the fore-breast. The 25 east is still being advanced on the soft or north part of the lode, hence we are making good progress, besides which we have capital ribs of ore now making in this flockan. We have also this week taken down part of the lode behind the end, and I have much pleasure in stating that it is worth 2½ tons of lead ore per fathom, and looking excessively well. In fact, we have now a long run of ore-bearing ground in this level, and referring again to the continuation of the cross-cut south, particularly mentioned in my last report, I may now add that it is in more than 3 fms., there is no falling off of the ore, and no sign of the footwall of the lode. We got the water out of the bottom of the mine (10 fms. below the adit) on Saturday last, and I am gratified to tell you that there is a fine course of lead ore near the end on the south side of this level. Capt. Edward Williams, of Dyllyne, was here both yesterday and to-day, and he strongly recommends that a cross-cut shall be at once put out south through the lode, as in the level above, which in all probability will develop a large quantity of lead ore.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, J. Andrews, March 19: The ground in the 66, north of Lether's shaft, contains somewhat more capel, and is slightly harder than it has been. The 50 east contains a large lode, and is worth 42. per fathom. The Wheal Betsy lode, in the 13, east of Polyar shaft, continues of a very promising character, about 1½ ft. wide, and worth 52. per fathom. In the shaft below the adit Claridge's lode seems to be improving, now 1 ft. wide, and containing some good stones of tin, ground good and perfectly dry; this will be of great advantage in sinking this shaft. The various pitches throughout the mine are without much change, and the machinery all in good working order.

BWADRAIN CONSOLS.—We sampled 42 tons of lead ore on the 21st. Inst., for sale on the 31st inst.

CAGYNNON.—March 24: North Lode: In the 50, west of the engine-shaft, we have met with another branch of lead ore and blyde, which is going into the north side very fast, and letting out water freely, which I consider a favourable indication. The two winzes below the 40 are still going down in a nice

bunch of ore, and laying open good ground for stoping. In the 40 west the lode at present is split up into branches, composed of lead ore and blyde; I do not expect to meet with anything of importance until we get into more settled ground. Nothing new in the stopes below the 30 since my last report; we have 30 miners employed in the above bargains, and can find employment for 30 more as soon as they can be obtained.—South Lode: In the 50 we have commenced taking down the lode, which is producing fine rocks of nearly solid blyde, impregnated with spots of lead ore, and there is every indication of further improvement. In fact it is a fine looking lode, and I am sanguine will produce large quantities of minerals when developed. We have 20 tons of blyde ready for market, and are busily engaged in pressing lead ore. All the machinery is in first-class working order, and everything is pushed on as fast as possible.

CALDBECK FILLS.—P. Hawkins, R. Trevethan, March 18: The ground in Lather's engine-shaft, below the 20, continues favourable for sinking, and it is decidedly most congenial for the production of minerals. The cross cut south from the said shaft, in this level, is fast nearing the great south lode; a point of considerable importance. We have just passed through in the cross-cut north from the shaft. In the said level, a little in rear of the Silver-gill lode, a beautiful branch, or dropper string, fully 6 inches, composed of fluor-spars and rich yellow copper ore; we wait the intersection of this lode also with much interest.

Junction Shaft: The north lode, about 9 fathoms below the 10, from 3½ to 4 feet wide, and well defined, worth for blue lead 1 ton per fathom.

We hope to complete this shaft 20 fathoms below the dead end in a few days. The end west of the 10, on the north lode, is scarcely off the last mineralised piece of ground that intervenes in advance of the shoot of the head recently passed through in this level, and which is yet in arrear of the productive ground gone down in the deep adit. The end east, in the 10, on the north lode, is worth for blue lead and copper 15 cwt. per fathom. The end south-east, in the said level, on the cañon lode, worth for blyde 8 cwt. per fathom. We have had the pleasure to attend Mr. John Taylor, Junr., during his inspection of the mine; we, therefore, called his attention in connection with other matters of importance, to the 80 and 90 fm. levels west, of the 90, not only to increase the reserves, but to ventilate the workings at and above the deep adit. A winze in bottom of the deep adit, west of Junction shaft. A winze also east of the said shaft, in the bottom of the adit, each to communicate with the 10, to ventilate the workings at and below the 10 fm. level, and to facilitate despatch, with still greater economy. We are pleased to state that the patent liggers have been delivered on the mine and fixed. The new water-wheel, 22 feet diameter, stone-breaker, and patent liggers combined, will be speedily in operation, and the monthly sales of ore be considerably increased thereby. We have since the thaw been busily engaged in preparing the ore for market.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS.—C. Williams, March 24; Pensarn: The carpenters will complete erecting the water-wheel on Tuesday next, water pumped out of the shaft, and we shall be in full work about the 7th of next month.—Eastern Adit: The lode is fast to west 4 ft. wide, yielding solid branches of rich silver-lead ore—all saving work for the crusher.—North Adit: The ground in this level is without change, stiff clay slate, congenial for lead ore.—Brynnarian Old Adit: The cross-cut east is progressing favourably, and I hope soon to cut into a good course of ore.—Boundary Shaft: The ground is favourable, and the men are making good progress.—Boundary Adit: The lode in this adit is worth 32d. for silver lead ore per fathom.

CEFN BRWYNO.—James Pauli, March 22: The lode in the 92 east has not been taken down since last report. In the two stopes over this level, east of shaft, the lode will average 4 ft. wide, and is worth from 15 cwt. to 1 ton 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 92, west of engine-shaft, will now be let at once, where, in all probability, some good ground will be opened out. In the 80 fm. level west the lode is 5 feet wide, and yields from 1 to 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom, with some good blyde occasionally. The lode in two stopes over this level, west of winze, is large, and worth on an average 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. At the 50 east the lode is without any material change. The lode in the 20 east is also looking much the same, and producing stones of lead and blyde. All surface operations are being urged on, and fair progress making towards another sampling.

CHIVERTON VALLEY.—J. Juleff, J. Trevethan, March 21: On entering the lode in Tregoning's shaft, as we stated in our last report, there was a very considerable quantity of water flowing from it, which prevented our seeing its size and bearing. We directly put on additional men and horses, in hope to have been able to drain it, but we could not; since then we have set to work, and having nearly completed fixing a small lift of pump and plunger, which will be in work, attached to the present engine, this afternoon, we hope to resume sinking to-morrow; we have not seen anything further of the lode since we last reported. We are getting on as fast as possible with the 85 cross-cut south, and from the stopes in the back of the 80 fm. level, where we are breaking a good quantity of ore, and preparing it for sale.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, March 21: In the 150 cross-cut, north from the bottom of Walker's shaft, we have driven on the lode 9 ft., with no appearance of reaching the north wall; as far as we can see the lode in place has a very promising appearance, and is composed of quartz, peat, and capel, but is unproductive for tin. In the 142 fm. level, west of the shaft, the cross-cut is driven north on the lode 12 ft., at this point the tin part of the lode is small, having made a splice; the north part of the lode is composed of hard quartz, gossan, and iron, and is unproductive for tin; we have commenced to drive to the end west on the south or tin part of the lode, and after passing the point of the splice we expect it will improve, as this end is just under the base of the tin ground gone down from the level above—the 130. In the stopes in the bottom of the 130 fm. level, east of No. 1 winze, the tin part of the lode is 6 ft. wide, and in places is yielding good work for tin, and worth 152.

EXMOUTH.—N. Faull, March 22: The deep adit end, south on Jack lode, is at present poor, the lode is disordered in decomposed ground; I do not think it will be long before we shall see an improvement. The stopes in the back of the deep adit is not so good for lead, but about the same for tin. In the cross-cut east in the low level nothing yet intersected—ground good. The stopes in the back of shallow level, a good lode, will yield about 2 tons of tin per fathom. The tributaries on east lode have a promising pitch; their lode I think will yield 1 ton of lead to the fathom. All other things going on as usual, and the crew work well. We have about 16 tons of tin and about 14 tons of lead ore dressed ready for the market.

FRANK MILLS.—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Addems, March 23: The 145 fm. level end, driving north, is still in elvan, with the flookan course on the west side; the lode appears to be again forming, as branches of blonde are coming in, and taking the usual bearing and underlie of the lode. In the 145 south we have not yet got the principal part of the lode in the end, but expect to soon meet with it; the ground continues good. The stopes in the back of this level is yielding 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom. The west lode, in the 130 south, and the ground by its side are without change. In the 100 south the west part of the lode is about 2 ft. wide, and producing saving work; we expect an improvement here, from the very promising appearance of the end. We have communicated the 84 fm. level with the 100 fm. level cross-cut east; since which we have driven 2 fms. north and 2 fms. south on this part of the lode, which is standing whole to the east of the 100 main level at this point. The former, or north end, is worth 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom; and the latter, or south end, is yielding fully 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 72, north from Taylor's cross-cut, on the west part of the west lode, is producing a small quantity of lead ore. The ground in the 72 fm. level cross-cut, driving west, is still wet, hard, and spare for driving. In the cross-cut east from the north we have intersected two branches, consisting of white iron spotted with lead ore, but not to value where cut through. The two ends driving north and south at the 45, south from Orchard air-shaft, on the east part of the west lode, are yielding a little saving work. The remaining stopes throughout the mine and the tribute department are without any particular change to notice. Everything is working well.

GAWTON COPPER.—George Rowe, George Rowe, Jun., March 19: We are busily engaged in timbering down King's engine-shaft to the 95 fathom level, in order to bring the machine-kibble to the present bottom, and driving the 95 fm. level cross-cut north towards the lode, which is progressing as fast as the nature of the work will admit with a full staff of men. The lode in the 82, east of said shaft, is looking well, yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 70 east is showing a very kindly appearance, worth 4 tons of good quality ore per fathom. The lode in Nicholls's stope, in the bottom of the 70, east of Ferrell's winze, is worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Simons's stope, in the bottom of the same level, west of Cradick's winze, is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Williams's stope, in the back of the 70 east, is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. All other points of operation are without change. We are exceedingly busy in preparing for our next sampling, which we calculate will be about 200 tons of copper ore.

GOGINAN.—March 23: In the 110, east of winze, the lode is 7 ft. wide, producing 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom. The stopes in back of this level, 25 fms. east of winze, is yielding 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stopes over ditto, 10 fms. east of winze, is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. Nothing has been met with at the 100 cross-cut north. In the 100 east, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, containing small branches of lead ore, and of a promising appearance. This part of the lode is going off south very fast, and it may prove to be of great importance to the mine; at present it looks very kindly. We have three stopes working over the 100, producing 13 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, on an average. In the 70, west of winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We have three pitches at work, producing on an average 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The surface work is now progressing favourable, and all points are being vigorously carried on.

GREAT FROU FOWNOG.—William Wasley, March 24: We are making very good progress with sinking the engine-shaft, to which our operations are confined for the present, until the days get a little longer and the weather finer. I think the water will soon drain off from the old engine-shaft above adit level.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, March 22: We are not able to carry all the lode, owing to water, at present. In driving the 96 end north the part we have is worth about 1/2 ton of lead per fathom. Our object is to get ahead as fast as possible, to overtake the main run of ore ground gone down for a considerable length in the bottom of the 84. In the roof of this (the 84) level we have three sets of stopes working, of the average value of 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the roof of the 96 the stopes is worth 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. In the 73 we have two sets of stopes, worth on an average close upon 1 ton of lead per fathom. The stopes at each end of the winze, in the 27 south, are worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. On the 5th inst. we sold to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co. 40 tons of lead, at 14/- per ton.

GREAT BETTALLACK.—G. R. Odlers, J. Harris, March 23: The lode in the 50, north from the No. 2 shaft, is 18 in. wide, of white iron, with friable quartz, and occasional stonies of lead ore. The ground in the adit cross-cut east has eased a little; it is letting out more water, and we are hoping to hole it with the shaft in the iron pot by Saturday.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Rodda, March 23: The lode in the 154 fm. level, west of Lyle's engine-shaft, is still worth 6/- per fm. for tin. In the 140 west the lode is worth 8/- per fm., and in this level, west of No. 2 cross-cut, the lode is of a kindly appearance, and yielding saving work. No change in either of the cross-cuts in the 125.

GREAT WESTERN.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, March 23: Fisher's Lode: Michel's engine-shaft is down 6 fms. 5 ft. below the 20; the ground continues very hard for sinking. In the 10, driving east of this shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5/- per fm. In the winze sinking in bottom of this level there is no alteration; the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 14/- per fm.—Middle Lode: In the 30, west of Curtis's shaft, the lode is worth 8/- per fm., the driving of which is suspended for the present time, and the men put to cross-cut south towards the south lode. In the rise in back of this level, east of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8/- per fathom. In the 20, driving east of Curtis's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing limestone that will just pay for stamping. South Lode: In the adit level, driving west of Will's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 6/- per fm. In the shaft sinking below this level the lode is 9 in. wide, producing good stones of tin, but there has not been enough done yet to ascertain its value.

GWYDYL'R PARK.—Wm. Smyth, March 23: The ground in the rise at Gwyn Lilian is of the same character as when last reported on. In the Vuchelias deep adit rise we have taken down the lode, which is 7 in. wide, composed of spar, mastic, blonde, and good stonies of lead ore.

HARWOOD.—W. Vipond, March 19: The beds or strata continue to rise, indicating, I hope, our approach to one of the Trough veins. We are within a few fathoms of the Trough vein, if it be in its proper position—I mean not heaved or thrown out of its usual bearing.

IMPERIAL.—E. Pearce, March 24: There is nothing new to report in the 50, west of shaft. I have removed the men from the 20, and put them to stop in back of the 30; the lode in this stope is worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. I hope to set the ground between the 20 and 30 on tribute, and the stope men will be put to drive the 30, east of shaft.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, March 23: In the 149 fm. level wet the cutting of plat is completed, and the pitwork, which is being fixed, will be finished in the course of another week, when sinking will be commenced; the lode is not yet cut through, so far as seen, however, 6 ft. wide, yielding good tin work. The lode in the stope in the back of the 130 fathom level east is still worth 2 tons of ore, or 8/- per fathom. In the 110 fm. level west 3 feet of the lode is being carried; it is composed of capel, mastic, quartz, prian, and a little of both copper and tin ores, and is altogether very healthy. In the 100 fm. level west the lode is, so far as seen, 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, mastic, quartz, and a little tin ore; the ground is favourable for progress. In the deep adit level south the ground at present is rather hard for exploring, progress is, therefore, slow.

MARKE VALLEY.—J. Truscott, March 21: The ground in the 136 cross-cut south is very wet, consequently the progress is slow.—Marke's Lode: The 124 east will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The 121 west will produce 2 ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 112 east the lode is poor.—Sarnum Lode: The 100 east will produce 2 tons per fathom. The 100 west is by the side of the lode.—Rose Down Lode: The 70 west is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 70 east is yielding 2 tons per fathom. The 60 west is producing 2 tons per fathom. The 50 west is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 30 east is yielding 2 1/2 tons per fathom. In the 20 west the lode is poor. The 20 east will yield 3 tons per fathom. The 10 east will produce 3 tons per fathom. The 1 west is worth 3 tons per fathom. The ground in Pawett's shaft is not so favourable for sinking.

MARINE BOTTOM.—Richard Nancarrow, R. R. Nancarrow, March 24: The stopes in the back of the 23 fathom level are quite as good as we expected, and producing quite as much ore as we have ever estimated. The water during the late rain increased so in the shaft for a short time, we were prevented sinking; we have now drained it, and shall resume sinking directly, and hope to reach the 35 without any further hindrance. The lode is large, and still maintains its promising character.

NEW CENTRAL SNAIBEACH.—E. Parry, March 24: I am unable to give the width of the lode in the 200 yard level driving west. It is very for the width of the level (8 ft.), with a rib of 11m. and lead ore about 6 in. wide. There is a great improvement in the character of the lode within the last few days, and promises a further improvement.

NEW CROW HILL.—A. Kent, T. Trelease, March 22: The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing at a fair rate, without any change to notice.

NEW WHEAL LOVELL.—C. Badwin, J. Priske, March 24: The lode in the 20 fm. level end, east of cross-coupe, has improved, now worth 30/- per fathom, and ground easy for progress. The lode in the 40 fm. level end, east of cross-course, is not so valuable as it was; it is, however, fine lode, and worth 40/- per fathom; we consider the falling off as only temporary. The lode in the winze sinking below the 40 is worth about 15/- per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

NORTH CROFTY.—J. Vivian and Son, Wm. Thomas, Jun., March 24: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 208, maintains a promising appearance, being more mineralised than it has hitherto been. In the 208, west of Peterick's shaft, the lode is improving as we are nearing the point where it will pass from the elvan into the Killas rock. The two stopes in the back of this level are each worth 22/- per fathom. In the 196 west the lode is worth 20/- per fathom. In the 208, east of Praed's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, produces a little tin, and presents an improving appearance. In the 185 east the lode is principally flookan. The tribute pitches are fully yielding their usual quantities of tin. We have got the wire-rope working in Peterick's shaft, and it gives us much satisfaction.

NORTH TREASERBY.—R. Pryor, T. Jenkins, March 24: Tresidder's Shaft: The lode in the 130 end east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; and in the 120, driving east, the lode is also worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; and in No. 2 stope, in the back of ditto, the lode is worth 2 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 110, driving east of shaft, is at this time a little disordered, and only at present worth 1/2 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, is worth 2 1/2 tons of ore per fathom; and in No. 2 stope, in the back of ditto, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. Doctor's shaft is communicated to the deep adit level, which has laid open some good tribute ground. All other places are without change to notice since last report. We shall sell to day about 20 tons of copper ore.

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—J. Phillips, March 23: Parker's Shaft: The ground continues moderately good for sinking, and fair progress is being made. I see no change in the lode since my last, either in size or character, about 3 ft. have been sunk during the week. In the cross-cut south the ground is still stiff for

driving; these changes are common, and may not continue long. We cannot have far to drive before we cut the lode; 4 ft. 6 in. have been driven since my last report.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, March 19: Sump: We have this week been fixing a new lift at surface, in order the more effectually to send the water used in condensing to the dressing-floors, where a larger quantity than formerly sent had become necessary. This has prevented much progress being made in the sinking during the week; but it is now completed, with very great advantage to our dressing, and we expect to be sinking the sump next week without hindrance. A stull in back of the 130, right over the 140 fm. level pitches, gave way on Thursday forenoon, by a large Norway bulk breaking, without any previous indication of weakness, unfortunately killing a lad employed in one of the pitches, but without inflicting any other injury. As the stull was lightly loaded, and the quantity fallen, therefore, small (from 10 to 15 tons), it has caused no serious impediment to the works. Nothing has been done in the 140 fm. level west end for the week, the shaftmen who were driving it having been necessarily otherwise employed, and it is not convenient to set on another pare here until our general setting, next Friday. Nothing of importance has been intersected in the 130 north since last report: ground favourable for driving. The lode in the 100 east produces occasional stones of tin, and the ground is favourable for rising.—Cobblers' Shaft: There is no change in the 120 fm. level west rise; the ground is hard, and the lode producing stones of tin. The lode in the north shaft, at the 90 west, is worth 20/- per fathom. The lode in the 80 east has improved, and is now worth 20/- per fathom. The lode in the 60 east is worth 40/- per fathom. The lode in the 60 west is worth 30/- per fathom. The lode in the 55 east is worth 15/- per fathom. The lode in the 55 west has improved, and is now worth 25/- per fathom. The lode in the 47 east is worth 10/- per fathom. The lode in the 47 west is not so good as it has been; no other change to report.

PENHAL WHEAL VOR.—W. H. Martin, March 23: The 145 fm. level driving north, is still in elvan, with the flookan course on the west side; the lode appears to be again forming, as branches of blonde are coming in, and taking the usual bearing and underlie of the lode. In the 145 south we have not yet got the principal part of the lode in the end, but expect to soon meet with it; the ground continues good. The stopes in the back of this level is yielding 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom. The west lode, in the 130 south, and the ground by its side are without change. In the 100 south the west part of the lode is about 2 ft. wide, and producing saving work; we expect an improvement here, from the very promising appearance of the end. We have communicated the 84 fm. level with the 100 fm. level cross-cut east; since which we have driven 2 fms. north and 2 fms. south on this part of the lode, which is standing whole to the east of the 100 main level at this point. The former, or north end, is worth 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom; and the latter, or south end, is yielding fully 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 72, north from Taylor's cross-cut, on the west part of the west lode, is producing a small quantity of lead ore. The ground in the 72 fm. level cross-cut, driving west, is still wet, hard, and spare for driving. In the cross-cut east from the north we have intersected two branches, consisting of white iron spotted with lead ore, but not to value where cut through. The two ends driving north and south at the 45, south from Orchard air-shaft, on the east part of the west lode, are yielding a little saving work. The remaining stopes throughout the mine and the tribute department are without any particular change to notice. Everything is working well.

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The facilities for working are said to be much more favourable than similar undertakings. Upwards of 30000. worth of lead was raised at Summer Hill Mine during the three years ending December, 1868, and 12000. was paid in dividends; and the accounts of the Fron Fownog show that about 99,000. worth of ore was raised, and about 31,000. profit made. The property is bounded on the south by the Mold Consolidated Mines, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Alexander, Fron Issa, Fron Hall, Maes-y-Safn, and other noted mines. Nearly three-fourths of the shares have already been allotted to 67 shareholders, 20 of whom are resident in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine; and, in addition to this, most of the prospectuses of mines in the neighbourhood speak in high terms of these mines. The mines have been inspected and favourably reported upon by Captains Stephen Eddy, James Edwards, and Wm. Wasley, who concur in the opinion that large returns of ore may soon be made, which will, no doubt, yield good profits. The property, which is 200 acres in extent, is held for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th, which for Welsh lead mines is extremely reasonable.

THE CEFN CONSOLS LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Since the incorporation of this company on Feb. 11 the works have been prosecuted with great vigour. The engine-shaft has been sunk 9 fms., and in the last two some good ore has been got, increasing in depth. When the shaft is in communication with the former workings it is confidently calculated on that there will be ore available for early returns, and that a great deposit will be found at not much greater depth, the quantity already seen fully warranting such a conclusion. After the requisite machinery is got to work, and a little time for opening out the ground, it may be relied on there will be ore raised in such quantities as to give a good return on the capital of the company. This mine is under good management, and is well worthy the attention of investors in such undertakings.

At Great Wheal Vor United Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. Nokes, F.G.S., in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 30581. A dividend of 7381. 10s. (2s. 6d. per share) was declared, leaving 22301. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. Details in another column.

At the Aberdaunant Lead Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. G. F. Smith in the chair), the resolutions for increasing the capital to 75,000l. in 15,000 shares of 5s. each, were unanimously confirmed. Details elsewhere.

At Wheal Trelawny meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Moccatta in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 9341. 8s. 5d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At East Bottles Hill Mine meeting, on Thursday, the credit balance was 1351. 2s. 9d., including cash at Alliance Bank. All costs are charged to the end of February. The 60-ft. water-wheel and stamps are in excellent working order, and the report was considered of a very favourable character.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT an increase in the "notes issued" of 142,550, which is represented by a corresponding increase in the coin and bullion on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the "public deposits" of 676,867., and in the "rest" of 30,512.; together, 707,369.; a decrease in the "other deposits" of 811,414., and in the "seven day and other bills" of 37,701.; together, 849,145.-141,776. On the other side of the account there was an increase in the "Government deposits" of 37,246., and a decrease in "other deposits" of 169,493.-132,247., leaving a decrease in the total reserve of 95294.

COAL MARKET.—One hundred and ten fresh ships came forward this week. House coals have been in good demand throughout the week, and prices quote an advance of 6d. per ton. Hartley's without change. Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Haswell Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s. Unsold cargoes, 22; at sea, nil.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in February was 591,715 tons, against 613,822 tons in the corresponding month of 1869, showing a decrease of 22,107 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern Ports, 235,053 tons; Yorkshire, 16,486 tons; London, 2936 tons; Liverpool, 33,984 tons; Severn Ports, 265,207 tons; and Scotch Ports, 38,049 tons. The increase was—Liverpool, 6210 tons; Severn Ports, 11,799 tons. The decrease was—Northern Ports, 30,889 tons; Yorkshire, 6288 tons; London, 1565 tons; Scotch Ports, 1374 tons. Total, January to February, 1,353,280 tons, against 1,225,640 corresponding month last year.

#### MIDLAND RAILWAY.

##### NEW ROUTE TO AND FROM SHEFFIELD.

THE NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF RAILWAY between SHEFFIELD and CHESTERFIELD IS NOW OPEN, placing Sheffield upon the Main Line of the Midland Railway.

AN IMPROVED SERVICE OF EXPRESS AND FAST TRAINS has been established between Sheffield and London; through carriages by all trains.

REDUCED FARES have been put in operation between SHEFFIELD and LONDON (St. Pancras), and other places in the SOUTH and WEST of ENGLAND.

For particulars, see Time Tables issued by the company.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

#### NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of the NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of THIRTY THOUSAND TONS of LOCOMOTIVE STEAM COAL, the delivery to be extended over a period of twelve months or thereabouts, commencing about 1st May next.

Particulars of the terms and conditions of tender can be obtained on application to the Locomotive Superintendent, at the Company's Works, Bow-road, London, E.

Tenders to be sent in or before twelve o'clock on the 29th March, 1870, addressed to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, Euston Station, London, N.W., marked outside "Tender for Locomotive Coal."

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, ROBERT S. MANSEL, Secretary.

Euston-station, Euston-square, London, N.W., March 8, 1870.

SLATE SLAB QUARRY, in CORNWALL, TO BE DISPOSED OF, having produced considerable quantities of slabs. Situated close to the sea, and requires only a moderate amount of capital to be worked to good advantage.

Address, "B. H.," at Messrs. Lowe and Co.'s, Stationers, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—TWENTY SHARES, or less, TO BE SOLD.

An Offer wanted.

Address, "M. A.," 7, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

#### THE HOLYFIELD LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY, which has just been registered, was HELD at the Registered Office, No. 60, English-street, Carlisle, on THURSDAY, the 24th February.

Mr. R. PERCY ROBERTS (the Secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. HUGH PATTINSON, of Alston, was called to the chair, and in his opening remarks said that it afforded him much pleasure to be able to state that the prospect of the mine had unmistakable evidence of turning out one of the best mines in the Alston district. The present shareholders are quite aware that the "Holyfield" is not a newly-opened mine, but one that from mere surface working had turned out something like 20,000 tons of ore. What, then, may we not expect of such a mine when worked, as we are now doing, in depth? It must also be remembered that the Holyfield is situated in the finest beds of the Alston district, and adjoins the far-famed "Hudgiburn," the shareholders of which company realised their fortunes, and he believed the Holyfield would ultimately prove as satisfactory. I must inform the shareholders that we have had water to contend with, but this only gives additional weight to prove the value of the workings, for I have never heard of a really first-class mine but had water to contend with. Wallace, in his splendid work on mining, lays this down, I believe, as a law or certain index; or, in other words, where there are large quantities of lead there is also water. We shall, however, easily I am glad to say, manage to keep the workings free from water, and it is proposed by the manager, Mr. Peart, to put in a whimsey, which will entail but a trifling cost. As to the unsold shares, the number is about 3000, 2000 of which we can offer to the public, and retain 1000 for shareholders who have expressed a desire to increase their holding.

After which the directors and auditors were appointed.

Mr. JOHN PEART, the captain of the mine, stated that his last visit to the mine took place about ten days ago, and that the appearance of the mine was very promising indeed. The lead continued to bear through the several strata already cut through in sinking the sump, lead being, in fact, discovered in the quarry haze, which he had not expected, specimens of which were shown at the meeting. He considered the prospects of the mine most cheering, and entertained the strongest expectation that it would turn out to be a most profitable speculation.

As Mr. Peart is a gentleman of great practical experience in mining matters, and has an intimate knowledge of the Alston district, his opinion is entitled to great weight.

All the shares already subscribed for were duly allotted.

The usual vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman; and the meeting, which was a most satisfactory one to the shareholders present, then terminated.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES to be made to Mr. R. PERCY ROBERTS, Secretary, 10, English-street, Carlisle.

#### TALKE COLLIERY ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

THE TREASURER begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a FURTHER SUM of £2 17s. 6d. from THOMAS ROPER, Esq., being additional proceeds of the sale of his lecture "On Iron," published in aid of this Fund.

#### TO SHAREHOLDERS AND CAPITALISTS.

A N ENGLISHMAN, a Mining Agent of large experience and conservative judgment, now in America, being about to visit Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Idaho, on business in his own profession, OFFERS his SERVICES to INSPECT MINING PROPERTY, or EXAMINE the FINANCIAL CONDITION of MINING CORPORATIONS, and REPORT upon the same.

For terms, &c., address "B 2," MINING JOURNAL Office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

A N ENGLISH ENGINEER, who has resided sixteen years in Germany as representative of extensive mines belonging to English companies, and has had the technical management of large and difficult sinking undertakings, is desirous of OBTAINING a SITUATION, suitable to his capacities, either in ENGLAND or GERMANY. He is thoroughly master of the German language, and intimately acquainted with the Mining Laws of Germany and Prussia. The highest references can be given.

Address, "E. G.," care of Messrs. Reynolds and Co., 5, Bishopsgate-street, Within, E.C.

A CORNISH MINING ENGINEER will VISIT the MINING DISTRICTS of COLORADO, NEVADA, HONDURAS, and CHONTALES during the ensuing summer, and is prepared to ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS for the INSPECTION and SURVEY of MINERAL PROPERTIES in those districts. Address, "B. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

#### MINING SETTS IN DEVON.

TIN, COPPER, AND LEAD, in the Manor of SHEEPSTOR, and LANDS in TAVISTOCK, WHITCHURCH, PETER TAVY, LAMERTON, and LIDFORD. Water power. Terms, 21 years, renewable. Dues, 1-30th for Tin, 1-20th for Copper and Lead, reduced to 1-60th after a moderate outlay, until mines pay cost.

Apply to Mr. CATER, Solicitor, Plymouth. —Feb. 19, 1870.

THE TALAROCHE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), DYSETH, near RHYL, WANT an EXPERIENCED UNDERGROUND AGENT.

Applications to be forwarded, addressed as above.

One having a knowledge of Welsh preferred.

#### TO MINE AGENTS.

WANTED, a Man thoroughly competent to CONDUCT a LEAD MINE. One having filled a similar situation, and conversant with dialling, preferred.

Address, with testimonials, and stating salary required, to Mr. CLARKE, Elm Cottage, Summerhill-road, Tottenham, London, N.

#### UNDERGROUND PRACTICAL MANAGER.

WANTED, a SITUATION, Nevada or other part of America preferred, by an AGENT of CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE. Good character as to sobriety, industry, attention to duty, and general mining ability.

Address, "T. R. M.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a PARTNER, sleeping or otherwise, with a capital of not less than £30,000, or more, at his immediate command, in a respectable METAL MANUFACTURING and MERCHANT BUSINESS.

Apply, by letter, "X. Y. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by one that THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS SILVER, LEAD, and COPPER SMELTING, &c., and ASSAYING of GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, SULPHUR, &c.

Address, "T. N. V.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a 16 in. and a 20 in. HORIZONTAL CONDENSING ENGINE, with BOILERS, complete.

Full particulars, stating price, and where the engine can be seen, to be sent to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., 8, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SECONDHAND 30 in. CYLINDER HORIZONTAL CONDENSING ENGINE, with BOILER complete.

Full particulars, stating price, and where the engine can be seen, to be sent to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., 8, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

CEFN CONSOLS LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

WANTED, a CORNISH STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, of 30 or 40 horse power, on the best principle, with BOILER, &c., complete.

Apply, by letter only, to Mr. COMYN, 31, Threadneedle-street, London, stating particulars, price, &c., delivered at Rhyl, North Wales.

WANTED, a SECONDHAND 30 ft. WATER WHEEL, with DRAWING MACHINE attached.

Apply to J. TAYLOR and Co., 17, Cross-street, Manchester.

REPERY MINE.—The Purser begs to state, in answer to applicants for shares in the above Mine, that there are NO MORE SHARES FOR SALE at 30s.; also the amount expended on the mine to present date is nearly £2000. The names of the gentlemen on the committee, of whom there are four, can be had by any shareholder on application.

Mr. G. H. POULTON, of Torquay, will BUY FIFTY SHARES, or any part, at 40s. each.

AMONG MINING MEN it is an EVER-RECURRING COMPLAINT of their INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION in the MONETARY CIRCLES of the CAPITAL, whilst many of the Chairmen and Deputy-Chairmen of our great Banking Corporations and Discount Houses owe their very commercial existence to MINING and COLLIERY ENTERPRISE, yet forget their first loves, and are allured by the fatal gambling of the treacherous Stock Exchange, which has brought so many of the great monetary houses and their shareholders to ruin.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, who have been extensively engaged in Metal and Coal Mining in Devon and Cornwall, Germany, and Wales, for 25 years, believing they are about to occupy vacant ground, are WILLING to MAKE CASH ADVANCES on LEGITIMATE MINES and RECOGNISED SHARES, on the following terms:—

One cent. over the Bank rate, and One cent. per cent. commission.

The management of mines undertaken on moderate terms.

Reliable reports by competent agents.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY: OFFICES, 12, NORTH BUILDINGS, ELDON STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Office hours from Eleven to Three o'clock; Saturdays, from Eleven to One.

THE TEES SALT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £125,000, in 5000 shares of £25 each.

Deposit on application, 10s. per share, and allotment, £1 per share.

The former will be returned, less the proportionate share of expenses incurred, should three-fourths of the shares not be applied for.

Calls not to exceed £2 per share, and not to be made at intervals of less than two months.

#### DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM BOUCH, Esq., C.E., North Road Engine Works, Darlington.

THEODORE FRY, Esq., (Fry, Ianson, and Co.), Darlington.

GEORGE COATS FRYER, Esq., M.E., Colliery Owner, Smeeth House, Darlington.

WILLIAM GRAY, Esq., (Denton, Gray, and Co.), West Hartlepool.

WILLIAM JONES, Esq., Chemical Manufacturer, Middlesbrough.

HENRY FELL PEASE, Esq., Briukburn, Darlington, Merchant.

JOHN GEORGE SWAN, Esq., (Swan, Coates, and Co.), Middlesbrough.

JAS. TAYLOR, Esq., Wharlington, Middlesbrough.

#### BANKERS.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Middlesbrough-on-Tees Branch.

BROKERS.

Messrs. SYDNEY COOPER AND CO., 38, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM HARDING, Russell-street-buildings, Darlington.

SOLICITOR.—MR. JOHN T. BELK, Middlesbrough-on-Tees.

#### ENGINEERS.

Messrs. GEORGE BAKER FORSTER, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MARK W. BULLEN, Middlesbrough-on-Tees.

#### SECRETARY.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE

## Cwm Ricket Lead Mining Company

Under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 4000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Calls not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, and to be made at intervals of not less than one month.

Directors to be appointed at the first general meeting.

BANKERS—MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SOLICITOR—CHARLES KEARSLEY, Esq., Somerset Buildings, 19, Brazennose-street, Manchester.

SECRETARY—Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

OFFICES,—17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

The Cwm Ricket Mine is situated about seven miles from Llanidloes, in the parish of Llangurig, in the county of Montgomeryshire, and is held under lease for 21 years, commencing April 1st, 1869, from the trustees of the late John Marsh, Esq., at the unusually low royalty of £1 per ton for lead and £5 per ton for copper ore sent to market. This property possesses one great feature of advantage—that there is no dead rent.

The seat contains about 300 acres, and is traversed throughout by three powerful east and west lodes, which are crossed by a very powerful main north and south lode, also by two others, nearly in the same direction, thus forming a number of separate junctions. These junctions are looked upon by all miners as being of immense importance. Invariably at such junctions there are found large deposits of ore, and there is every indication that such will be the case in this mine. Rarely, indeed, does it happen that so great a quantity of ore is to be met with at so shallow a depth as is to be seen in this mine.

The shaft is sunk about 10 fms., perpendicular, and a level driven about 2 fms. to cut one of the east and west lodes, which has proved to be exceedingly rich. It has been driven upon about 40 fms., and about 24½ fms. of lead-bearing ground laid open, from which about 14 tons of rich lead ore have been taken, and is now on the surface. The lode is now yielding about 1 ton of lead to the fathom, and is increasing in size to the sole of the level.

One of the north and south cross lodes above mentioned is a very rich copper lode, containing a good rib of black oxide of copper, said to be worth about £5 per ton.

The seat is bounded on two sides by the River Orra and the River Severn, which furnish abundance of water-power at all times for winding, washing, and every useful purpose.

There is a small water-wheel erected, but in order to fully develop the property, and make the ore marketable, it will be necessary to erect a 30 or 35 feet wheel, for which ample water power is available.

This undertaking seems to be placed altogether beyond a speculation, as usually many thousand of pounds have to be spent before metal is found, whereas here good ribs of lead are to be seen in the lodes at various places, particularly in the sole of the 10 fm. level, which indicates that large bodies of lead will be met with at greater depths.

The property is surrounded by mines which have paid immense profits—one, the Dyllyne, is worked by John Bright, Esq., M.P., and others, the shares of which are rarely, if ever, in the market for sale; another, the Van, was purchased about 12 months ago by a company for £45,000, and is now valued on the market at about £850,000, the shares of which have advanced gradually from £4 5s. to £7 5s. per share.

The opinion entertained by practical mining engineers who have inspected this property (amongst whom are Captain James Paul, 32 years manager for John Taylor and Sons, in Cardiganshire; Capt. Robert Roberts, manager of the Carnarvonshire Consolidated Mines for 20 years; and Capt. Trewin, late of the Great Mona, formerly of the Llansbury Mines, and of several others in Cornwall) is that it will prove a great success when properly developed.

The whole of the shares being already taken up, and the sinking of the shaft so far developed as almost to pay its own working expenses, it is fully believed that in a very short time the shares will be obtainable only at a high premium; a few may now be obtained, with £2 10s. per share paid, at a premium of 20s. per share, by immediate application to Messrs. J. TAYLOR and Co., 17, Cross-street, Manchester.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DOMESTIC GAS.—In the Journal of March 19 there are again some remarks about the domestic gas manufacture of M. M. Routh, of Paris. Will any reader oblige by informing me if it is carried out in London, or how information is to be had respecting it?—J. P.

ORES OF ALUMINUM.—I believe there exists in the North of Ireland, not far from Belfast, argillaceous iron ore, called Belfast aluminium ore. Can some of your readers ascertain the estate upon which this is found? There exists in Cornwall a mineral called "Wardine," which is nearly a pure alumina, and I should be glad to learn where this is to be obtained?—A. W.

LEAD MINING.—I shall be glad if some correspondent will inform me, through the Journal, whether the presence of hot or boiling water in a lead mine is a favourable sign, or otherwise. Perhaps also, they will give instances of similar cases, together with cause and results?—C. A.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN MINING COMPANY.—Can any of your readers give information as to the agreement between the Old Baden Baden Mining Company and its lessee, and what the position of the latter company may now be? Though a constant reader of the Journal, I have not seen the slightest mention respecting either party for a long, long time.—X. Z.

NEW CHIVERTON CONSOLS.—It is understood that measures are being taken for the re-formation of this company upon a large basis. Negotiations are pending for the acquiring of additional property upon favourable terms.

HAVAN LEAD MINE.—I should feel obliged to any of your subscribers for any information respecting the Havan Lead Mining Company, or of its last Chairman and Directors. As the Welsh mines have so generally improved of late, I was in hope that some attempt would have been made to resuscitate the property.—ELSWICK.

The Stamp Acts require that all receipts for 2l. or more shall be stamped, under a penalty of 10s., to be paid by the giver of the receipt. No person who receives money is legally bound to give a receipt unless the person who pays the money tenders a piece of paper and a stamp, and demands a written receipt; if, after such a tender, the receiver still refuses to write a receipt and to pay the cost of the stamp, he incurs a penalty of 10s. The companies of which you speak are, of course, bound by the law as much as private persons. But neither a railway ticket nor an admission ticket of any kind, even though more than 2l. be paid for it, requires a stamp, unless it is stated on the ticket that the money has been paid, for it is not in law a receipt.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL,  
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 26, 1870.

## GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF MINES.

The pressure of business in the House of Commons having, as was stated in last week's *Mining Journal*, prevented more than mere formal progress being made with the Mines Regulation Bill, it is unlikely that the discussion of the clauses will take place long before Whitsuntide, if indeed it be practicable to secure the passage of the Bill at all during the present session. The alterations proposed are numerous and important, and the many members of the House who are interested in mining having now had an opportunity of ascertaining the views of their constituents, and being prepared to use their utmost exertions to render the Bill as nearly perfect as possible, it is believed that it will be thoroughly discussed, in order that the (in most cases merely verbal) amendments requisite may be well understood and efficient. As all concerned, however, are anxious that the amendments should be discussed at an early period, the measure will certainly be pushed forward at the first opportunity.

The Education Bill will, it is feared, take up a large part of the time between Easter and Whitsuntide, but it is hoped that the Mines Regulation Bill will be given the comparatively short time necessary for its consideration. Both coalmasters and miners are exerting themselves to the utmost to increase their influence in the House, and the latter have been invited by the Labour Representation League to co-operate with them, and secure a conference with the metropolitan members for the purpose of considering the amendments to the clauses which are objectionable to the miners. As the views of the coalmasters, of the colliers, and of the metalliferous miners have already been given, it is unnecessary to revert to them, but it may fairly be hoped that when the Bill becomes law it will be found that the interests of all parties have been as impartially considered as they are at present.

On Thursday the deputation from the working miners, consisting of Mr. McDONALD, Mr. NORMANSELL, Mr. W. PICKARD, and others waited on several members at the House of Commons, and explained their objections to the measure. They complained that the Bill does not provide for education; and desired that children above 12 and under 14 should not be employed more than 50 hours a week, and not more than 12 hours in any one day, with an interval of 12 hours between each period, and that from 14 to 16 they should not be employed more than 56 hours in a week, and that all children should be required to attend school at least 10 hours a week. They asked that wages should be paid weekly, and only in money; and desired to have a system of weighing coal and iron by standard weights only.

## MINING NOTES FROM NORTH WALES.

Since the commencement of the New Year the mineral resources of Flintshire and the adjoining county have received more than ordinary attention on the part of those seeking profitable investments in mining property. The remarks we made some two or three months ago, that instead of opening out fresh concerns, there were several mines doing but little, owing to the want of the necessary machinery, but which might be converted into valuable and good dividend-paying properties by a judicious introduction of capital, appear to have been acted upon in a good many instances. The extraordinary success which has attended the recently-formed Van Company has also been the means of alluring capitalists into the lead districts of North Wales, in the hope of meeting with something of a similar character. It should, however, be recollected that the Van Mine, so far, is one of a rather exceptional character, and investors should be reminded that although such prizes now and then crop up, yet at the same time there are a great many blanks drawn, and of which we hear but little. A great success is trumpeted forth to all quarters of the globe—a signal failure is principally known and confined so far as possible to those who are most interested, and are generally the last to proclaim their own loss and, it may be, want of caution. Still there can be no question that Flintshire and Denbighshire contain vast and valuable deposits of minerals, and which will ensure profitable investments to those who aid in their development, provided that care be taken as to the *bona fides* of the concern invested in, as there are easy and ready means of obtaining the most reliable information with respect to any project—the mining agents of North Wales, as a rule, being a body of men on whom reliance can be placed, and to whose courtesy and willingness to impart information we can bear ample testimony.

One of the principal drawbacks hitherto to the opening out of the minerals around Mold—one of the oldest and richest of our lead districts—has been the high royalty fixed by the lessors, who are known as "the lords of Mold," and which has also been amongst the causes for some of the mines being stopped. It is now understood that a more liberal policy is about to be initiated—indeed, it may be said to have already commenced—and one of the first results is likely to be the opening out of some mines abandoned many years ago, but from which large quantities of lead were obtained. The reduction of the royalty, whilst ensuring the development of the minerals over an extensive area of ground, will also be in the highest degree advantageous to the lessors as well as to the town and district, at the same time finding profitable employment for a large body of workmen.

Amongst the new combinations which are very favourably spoken of at Holywell, may be mentioned the Gorsedd and Celyn Level Lead Mining Company, and to which we alluded about two months since, before the two mines were converted into a limited concern. Seeing that the shares are now in the market, we do not under the circumstances consider it advisable at present to do more than give a passing notice. At the same time we see no reason whatever to alter the favourable opinion we formerly gave concerning the two mines, and with regard to which Capt. Harvey assured us the prospects were in every way most promising.

The South Merlyn Mine is now looking promising, and for the first

## Great Fron Fownog Consolidated Lead MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, which limit the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 4000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

10s. on application, 10s. on allotment, and £4 by calls of not exceeding 10s. each, quarterly, if required.

## DIRECTORS.

DAVID DAVIES, Esq. (CHAIRMAN), No. 51, Catherine-street, Liverpool.  
JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., 13, Bently-road, Princes-park, Liverpool.  
EDWARD RIGBY, Esq., 205, London-road, Liverpool.  
JOHN S. DE WOLF, Jun., Esq., Clifton-park, Birkenhead.  
ALLEN GREEN, Esq., Green-lane, Bock Ferry, Cheshire.  
ROBERT YATES, Esq., Bradshaw-gate, Bolton.  
ROBERT LOMAX, Esq., 73, Manchester-road, Bolton.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANK, AND BRANCHES.  
AGENTS—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury, London.

SOLICITOR—R. J. JONES, Esq., 5, Harrington-street, Liverpool.

MANAGER—Captain WILLIAM WASLEY, Fron Fownog, near Mold.

SECRETARY—E. J. HALE, Esq.

OFFICE,—ARVON CHAMBERS, 9, CANNING PLACE, LIVERPOOL.

## PROSPECTUS.

This company is established to work and effectually develop the valuable lead mining property consisting of Summer Hill and Fron Fownog Mines, and adjoining lands (situate in the parish of Hendreblif, near Mold, in the county of Flint), which have already been laid open, and proved to a considerable extent, indeed sufficiently so to justify the purchase and expenditure of about £9000, and which, it is confidently expected, will lay open paying ground sufficiently extensive to dispense with further calls, and establish a permanent dividend-paying property.

The directors have, therefore, much confidence in introducing this enterprise to the notice of their friends and the public, having effected the purchase of the entire property, including the Summer Hill Mine, for a sum of £5,000—20½ shares half paid up—thus showing the great confidence of the lessors, as well as the directors, in the future of the undertaking. The total area of the ground is very extensive (above 200 acres), and the grants extend over a period of 21 years, at a royalty of 1½d.—The facilities for working are much more favourable than similar undertakings.

Upwards of £2000 worth of lead was raised at the Summer Hill Mine between January, 1866, and December, 1868, and £120 was paid in dividends. A new shaft has been sunk, and the flat reached, from which it is expected that fresh runs of ore will soon be discovered.

The account of the Fron Fownog show that about £90,000 worth of ore was raised, and about £31,000 profit made, as will be seen from the reports of that mine which are annexed, and are highly promising, leaving little doubt of ultimate success.

The company's mines are bounded on the south by the Mold Consolidated Mines, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Alexandra, Fron Isa, Fron Hall, Hendra Ucha, East Mae-y-Safn, Mae-y-Safn, Jamaica, Bryngwyn, and other noted mines, which have paid their shareholders many hundred thousand pounds profit. On the north are the Pant-y-Buath, Pant-y-Newydd, Cae-y-Hendra, Great Rhosesnor, and other mines, which have yielded enormous profits. Upwards of two-thirds—in fact, nearly three-fourths—of the shares have been already allotted to 67 shareholders; twenty of whom are resident in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine, and other parties in the locality have signified their intention of taking shares, thus showing the general good opinion entertained by all who know the property, added to which most of the prospectuses of mines in the neighbourhood speak in high terms of these mines.

## REPORTS.

Grassington, April 27, 1850.—Having inspected the Fron Fownog Mine, in accordance with your wish and that of your co-trustees, and carefully examined the plans and perused the documents relating to the mine, which were put into my hands, I now beg to furnish you with my report, with such observations as I consider the case requires—namely, the mine, generally speaking, is so simple in its character, and the extent of ground opened so limited, that any descriptive account of its present state need not be very brief, and the greater portion of what I may say on the subject may be already known to you and other parties interested. The great produce from this mine has hitherto been from what is generally termed a "flat." This flat dips with the strata; in fact, it forms the division between the sandstone and limestone. In it three runs of ore have been discovered and worked. These have followed each other in depth, and the workings have continued to about 150 yards in depth from the surface. To this depth the engine-shaft has been sunk, and a level driven southward on the flat about 30 yards. The rich run of ore, from which the principal produce has been obtained for three years past, does not appear to have held to the 150 yard level, where the flat is much contracted, and for the first 50 yards driven from the shaft the ground is hard and without ore. Southward from this length the level for 8 or 10 feet passes through very good ore, and the appearances at this point are such as to give just reasons for supposing that the upper part of another run of ore has been met with. The ore ground discovered above this level is now nearly exhausted, and the discoveries referred to above cannot be followed below the 150 yard level without the application of some machinery for pumping the water. The returns most, therefore, soon fall off, and that to some considerable extent, unless a discovery be speedily made in the upper grounds, and of this there is no great probability, at least to any important extent. It appears the proprietors say they will entertain the question of further trials in depth if a reduction in the royalty from one-tenth to one-fifteenth be promised them. This is a most unusual way of making application for such a concession, and one which, in its present form, should not be entertained. In cases of this nature it is usual for parties asking for a reduction to state distinctly that, in the event of a reduction being accorded to them, they are prepared to lay out a certain amount of capital in the prosecution of plans already agreed on for extended operations, and I think the parties should do so in this instance; and if they say that they are prepared to lay out capital in the erection of additional machinery for draining the mine, and the sinking of a new shaft, and the prosecution of trials at a reasonable depth below the present bottom, I would recommend a reduction of royalty. The amount of such reduction should in some measure be determined by the result of the past workings, and the probable amount of capital that may be required for such extended operations as the proprietors may say they are prepared to carry out. It appears from the account that about £29,000 worth of ore has been raised from the date of the lease to Christmas last, and that a profit of £31,000 has been realised, or nearly one-third of the total value of the ore. This must be considered a very handsome profit from such a concern, and with such a result from the past, I think that a reduction of royalty from one-tenth to one-twelfth must be considered a very liberal concession, and I would strongly advise a reduction to that extent if the parties come forward and state that they are prepared to prosecute the works referred to, which with the present price of machinery and materials of all kinds may be effected with a capital of £7000 or £8000. The lessors ask for a reduction of royalty on all the ore that may be raised from below the 150 yard level, and propose paying the pre-ent rate on all that may be gotten from ground above that level. This is a most objectionable line of division, one which, frequently, occasion much suspicion, and has led to very serious disputes. I cannot, therefore, advise its adoption, but would recommend a uniform royal, of one-twelfth after the new shaft is sunk, and an engine erected on it, and the ground drained by such an additional power, until such time the present rate of royalty to be paid. I am not aware that there is

From Fownog, April 10, 1869.—The above mine, which is situated in the parish of Hendreblif, near Mold, in the county of Flint, has a much larger extent of surface than many other mines in the county. The surface of the Summer Hill Mine is also large, and when the two mines are put together with the adjoining lands, which are very extensive, they will make a large run of mines. There are five shafts on the Fron Fownog Mine. The eastern or engine-shaft is sunk to a depth of 150 yard below the surface, or 90 yards below the adit level, where it got to the flat or ore-bearing bed. The mine was drained of water by a 6-in. cylinder engine, with 18-in. lifts. The old company raised and sold 9067 tons 12 cwt. 2 qrs., which realised £98,994 2s. 1d., and divided over £31,000 profit, but which would have been about £50,000 if they got the same price for the ore as it has been sold for during the last few years. The above profits were made when the company paid a royalty of one-eighth and one-tenth. The lease of the company at this time being nearly up, they applied to the owner for a new lease and a reduction in the royalty that they applied for. As I now understand that you have got the mine on the reasonable royalty of one-sixteenth, I would very strongly advise you to commence a new engine-shaft, and erect an engine of 85-in. cylinder, with 25-in. pumps, which I believe would drain the mine and enable you to work the flat to the extent of a great many acres. I would also recommend you to clear the day level. If the above works are carried out, I fully believe that you will be well rewarded for your outlay, as on the last day I was down in the mine I saw a bed of white ore 18 in. to 2 feet thick in the bottom of the 150 yard level (the bottom of the mine). This ore was very near as good as the blue ore. Under the white ore was a bed of blue ore, but I cannot say how thick it is, because it was worked deeper than the bottom of the engine-shaft, and was of course under water. From this point about 30 or 40 yards west I saw the ore 9 feet thick, which produced 99 tons per yard for a great many yards; and I fully believe that the ore will be found as thick or even thicker in depth, as where there is such a bed of white ore there is sure to be a large quantity of blue ore under, and which I believe was the top of a new run of ore, as the level had passed through a mark the same as was passed through in the upper parts of the mine. JAMES EDWARDS.

From Fownog, April 10, 1869.—The above mine, which is situated in the parish of Hendreblif, near Mold, in the county of Flint, has a much larger extent of surface than many other mines in the county. The surface of the Summer Hill Mine is also large, and when the two mines are put together with the adjoining lands, which are very extensive, they will make a large run of mines. There are five shafts on the Fron Fownog Mine. The eastern or engine-shaft is sunk to a depth of 150 yard below the surface, or 90 yards below the adit level, where it got to the flat or ore-bearing bed. The mine was drained of water by a 6-in. cylinder engine, with 18-in. lifts. The old company raised and sold 9067 tons 12 cwt. 2 qrs., which realised £98,994 2s. 1d., and divided over £31,000 profit. I believe from the present very favourable appearance of the ground in the ends of the levels driving on the flat from Wynd's shaft, which has been sunk the last few months, that good returns of ore will soon be met with, and as the cost of opening the ground is under £1 per yard, including all expenses, large returns of ore may soon be made, which will, no doubt, leave a good profit. WILLIAM WASLEY.

Applications for shares to be made to R. J. JONES, Esq., the solicitor of the company, 5, Harrington-street, Liverpool; E. J. HALE, Esq., secretary, Arvon Chambers, 9, Canning-place, Liverpool; or to J. H. COCK, Esq., broker to the company, 74, Old Broad-street, London.

time (on 10th inst.) it commenced selling ore, having got 5 tons ready. The beginning thus made appears likely to be followed up, and there is every appearance now of the mine turning out a profitable one. The men are now driving the 40 fm. level north and south, and in about a month it is expected that they will get to the winze sunk below the 30 fm. level, where there is known to be a good lode. The 40 fm. level in the south ground, which has been very hard, is now easier to work, and looks more healthy, so far as ore is concerned.

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What were formerly known as the Cathole and Gwernymynydd Mines, but now amalgamated and worked by a limited company as the Mold Mines, appear to have been relieved from a somewhat difficult position. It appears that considerable expense was incurred in overcoming the sand and water, causing the exhaustion of the capital subscribed. An appeal was then made to the lessors, "the lords of Mold," as they are termed, for a reduction of royalty, which was 1-15th for the first half of the lease, and 1-12th for the remainder, being reduced to 1-20th for one portion of the term, and 1-16th for the remainder. They are now raising between 30 and 40 tons of ore per month, and have commenced sinking the shaft deeper, where the vein of the lode has been intersected at a depth of about 190 yards, and where there are good lumps of ore. An 80 in. cylinder engine, it is said, is about to be put down, so that work will be actively pushed forward in that portion of the ground which is considered by many to be the best part of the sett. Under the able management of Mr. Pryor and Mr. Clemente, there appears no doubt but the mines will be a source of good profit to the shareholders.

There is scarcely so much doing just now at Glan Alun, but it is generally considered that the mine is one that will turn out well for those interested in it, the ore being of a very fine quality. There is no change at present with regard to Rhosseymor, although it is said that additional capital is to be raised with the view of opening it out by continuing the deep level, instead of attempting to get the water out by pumping, which has hitherto failed with the aid of three engines.

Several of the mines in the neighbourhood of Holywell will now be benefited by the branch line from the Holyhead and Chester Railway coming into the town—it having just been opened for goods traffic. The effect already has been to lower the price of coal fully 1s. per ton.

Amongst the mines in the locality now doing a fair business may be mentioned the Holywell Level, having some fine bunches of ore along the 100 fm. level and at the bottom, although the water runs over the level. They are now driving the bottom level, where there is some good ore, about 140 yards from the surface.

The Trelogan Mine is now improving very much, and raising a larger quantity of ore than hitherto, the monthly returns being about 40 tons of ore, and 1-10 in. of blende.

The Gladstone Mine appears to be in a flourishing condition, and the shareholders (said to be only nine) are so well satisfied with their prospects that very high prices are asked for even 1-16th. In addition to raising a good deal of ore (having sold 15 tons for the present month), a large quantity of calamine is got, and which will be worth something near 4L per ton when calcined. The men, it is said, are now in the Old Mill's lode, which has produced many thousands of tons of very fine ore, often found lying in bunches to the extent of several tons.

At the West Pant-y-Go Mine everything looks highly encouraging, and there is little doubt but what the company will be well repaid for their enterprise. The district is a highly mineralised one, and as no delay will take place in pushing forward the necessary work, no great time is expected to elapse before unmistakable indications of success will be made known.

The Great Fron Vowng does not appear to be doing much, the men being engaged just now in clearing out the adit level, with a view to loosening the water, and also putting in some 1/2-in. air pipe.

From the Dylife Mine, in Montgomeryshire, of which Mr. Bright is one of the principal shareholders, ore has been sent during the present month to the Holywell sales, being entrusted to Mr. Joel Williams, of Mold. Although the quantity sent was only 34 tons, that by no means represents the monthly yield, as the average for 1868 was no less than 120 tons, and even at the present time is understood to be second only to the Van.

Amongst the new companies recently formed for the working of the mines in Flintshire may be mentioned the one which has taken to the Pant-y-Gianowd, situated about a mile from Mold, on the Ruthin road, and which is considered by practical men likely to turn out remunerative. The company are about to take up the sett, and put down new and powerful machinery for carrying on the work. The part to be worked is the western (the eastern part is at work), and a new shaft is being sunk, which will very shortly intersect the flat-bearing measure. At present the machinery is sufficient to keep the water down with comparative ease, and it is expected that the part of the mine which will be worked will turn out fully as profitable as the other one which has been kept going.

The Hendra Lead Mining Company, which has been going for some time, and raising a rather small quantity of ore, has just been offering their creditors a composition of 10s. in 17. Some of the creditors, however, do not feel inclined to accept the amount offered, more especially as the shareholders are said to be a highly respectable body, whilst there is valuable machinery and plant on the works. The mine at one time was a remarkably good one, and the profits made by the old company have been estimated at upwards of 130,000.

Amongst the new and important projects contemplated in the mining districts of Flintshire just now none bear a stronger stamp of genuineness, or appear likely to be attended with greater success, than the proposal which is now being spoken of—that of starting the Old Mold Mine, which includes the Pant-y-Ffrown, Pant-y-Mwyn, and the Llynypnyd, as one concern. They have all been lying idle and, of course, water-logged for some time like 10 years. When first started, about 40 years ago, the mines were amongst the most profitable in North Wales, having during the first year's operations raised no less than 175 tons of ore, which realised at that time 22,793L. Much, however, will depend on the course taken by the lessors, "the lords of Mold," and others, for if they leave the ground at a moderate royalty, then would they participate in the large outlay which will be necessary to be made before the mines can be cleared of water and put in a working condition. Much, therefore, depends on the owners of the land, who will best consult their own interest—as no doubt they will—by doing all they can to promote an enterprise which, without costing them anything, would ensure them a considerable income from the minerals, which so far have been of no benefit to them whatever. It may also be said that the promoter is a gentleman of great practical ability, and well acquainted with the locate of the minerals of the district.

It will be seen from the above notice that mining operations are being rapidly extended throughout the northern part of the Principality, and that the prospects in most instances are of a truly cheering character. Looking, also, at what has been done during the last three months, there is every reason to believe that the production of lead ore and silver for the year 1870 will be considerably in excess of that raised in 1869.

**MINING IN TURKEY.**—We have had pleasure in occasionally drawing the attention of the readers of the *Mining Journal*, and the public generally, to the mineral resources of the Ottoman Empire, and recently of publishing a prospectus of the Imperial Ottoman Mining Company (Limited), established for the purpose of developing their deposits of silver-lead ore at the Mine of Pelidli, in Asiatic Turkey, between Scutari and I-mid, and within 30 miles of Constantinople. This company is now about commencing operations on a large scale, a full staff of skilled miners and mechanics, together with a thoroughly practical mining captain having been dispatched to develop the company's property, the machinery and plant having been previously forwarded. The property, we understand, has been examined by several eminent mining engineers, who pronounce it of great extent and value. The deposits of ore being large, and easily developed, good results will accrue to the shareholders. This we shall hail with satisfaction, as until now no serious attempt has been made to develop the vast mineral resources of Turkey, and the Imperial Ottoman Mining Company may be considered as the pioneer of mining in that country. We, consequently, wish the shareholders all the success their enterprise deserves.

**MINING IN GREECE.**—The Royal Society of Mines, in which the King of Greece is a shareholder, has actively taken up the working of the coal mines of Kumi, and proposes to open up the valuable deposits of Seriphos. A first issue of 40,000L of share capital (two-fifths paid up) having been rapidly subscribed in the country, a similar amount has again been offered for subscription, with every prospect of success. The lead works of Ergasteria, under the management of M. Aguirre, have proved a perfect success; there are 1600 workmen employed, who receive in direct wages above 4000L per month. There is now a fixed population of 5000 souls, where a few years since was a desert. About 30 miles of substantial roads have been constructed, at a cost of nearly 20,000L, and a thriving port is being created at almost the southernmost point of Europe.

**RUSSIAN GOLD MINES.**—In 1866 the 1043 gold mines belonging to Russia produced, through the labours of 60,000 workmen, 26,560 kilos, of pure metal. Siberia alone possesses 500 auriferous sources, employing 34,000 persons. The various Russian silver mines produced 18,000 kilos, whilst from the seven platinum mines 1712 kilos. were extracted. The Ural Mountains and other places yielded 4320 tons of excellent copper.

**THE NOVA SCOTIAN COAL TRADE.**—Preparations are being made by the various companies owning coal mines at Pictou with a view to increase shipments next summer. A company is in course of formation to run a line of steamers between Pictou and Montreal, and from Montreal barges will be used to transport coal west. By this means it is hoped that the consumption of Nova Scotian coal within the Dominion of Canada will be largely increased, and no efforts will be spared by Montreal capitalists to effect this object. Nova Scotia contains an immense amount of coal wealth, but hitherto from various circumstances, it has remained comparatively unutilised. The movement now being made may, then, be regarded as one of much importance. We have read of coal seams in Nova

Scotia 23 ft. in thickness; yet even in Canada, Nova Scotian coal is at present but little known. Probably the large stores of wood fuel available for use in Canada render the use of coal a matter of little moment; but as civilization advances and population increases in the Dominion coal will become more and more in demand.

**COAL MINING IN FRANCE.**—From a recent work by M. de Simony, on the carboniferous basin of the Loire, we learn that in that district, which yields a quarter of the coal of France, there are 51 mines which together produce over 3,000,000 tons annually. The workers get a little more than a guinea a week.

**DISCOVERY OF COAL IN INDIA.**—A great discovery has been made in Bengal. Coal has been found at Midnapore while boring for water for the use of the gaol. It is not impossible that further borings may establish the existence of a coal field beneath the late-rite formation, that extends from Raniganje to Midnapore.

**DISCOVERY OF COAL IN THE BRAZILS.**—R. von Brause states that he has discovered coal of very good quality in the Santa Cartharia, near Ararangua. The seam which crops out has been explored for a distance of some 30 miles, and found to be of an average thickness of one metre. This coal has been thoroughly tested and analysed by Dr. Netto, of Rio de Janeiro, and is interesting as one of the very few instances of a true coal occurring in a recent geological formation, although in the United States and in Hanover (on the very borders of the Netherlands) two or three such occurrences are on record. The coal here alluded to is an excellent quality of gas coal.

**SALT IN AMERICA.**—Prof. Goessman, in a paper on the Salt Beds of America, remarks that but little rock salt is quarried in the United States. The supply of salt is obtained from brine springs. These occur in almost every State. Those of Onondaga, N.Y., have for some years yielded half the whole amount consumed, which is about one bushel per annum for every head of the population.

#### REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

**Middleborough, March 24.**—Notwithstanding the apparent slight depression in Pig-Iron last week the market here, on Tuesday, was brisk, and prices had an upward tendency. Quotations were for No. 3, 50s. to 50s. 3d.; and for No. 1, 53s. 6d. to 53s. 9d., net cash at makers, either on trucks or f.o.b. The demand was reported to be stronger, and large makers are generally not quoting. That pig-iron requirements by both home and continental houses for consumption will shortly be numerous and heavy there appears little doubt; already makers have as much to do as they can manage to fulfil their engagements, and with the evident general reduction of stocks in the district prices are sure to maintain their present position, and advance. The warrant store stock is this week further reduced by 550 tons, being reported yesterday at 27,484 tons, against 28,034 tons. All the furnaces in the neighbourhood are turning out their full make, and some of those which have recently been undergoing repairs and those building are fast approaching completion. The Stockton Furnace Company have lately blown in two large new furnaces, which brings the total number of furnaces in blast in the Cleveland district up to 103.

The negotiations for the sale of the Carlton Iron Works, a little while ago, to some Stockton gentlemen, having been stopped by Chancery proceedings, the estate was put up for public competition (Mr. Simeon Joel, of Newcastle, auctioneer), at the Black Lion Hotel, Stockton. The bidding commenced at 5000L, and closed at 12,600L, which bid was Mr. R. K. Spark's, Darlington. A reserve price was, however, placed upon the works, though we are informed that since the close of the sale they have been sold for 13,300L, providing the sanction of the Court of Chancery can be obtained. We have not been able to ascertain the name of the gentleman who made the last offer.

Makers report a continued steady demand for rails. The various mills and forges are in active operation, and prices are said to be stiffening. Ironfounders are being more encouraged by the state of the market, and the prospect a few weeks ago of a probable accession of new business has lately been realised by some firms in the North.

The Tees Salt Company (Limited) is now fairly before the public. The provisional directors state very clearly in the prospectus, now advertised, their certainty of the prosperity of the undertaking. The shares are 25L each, on application, and 17L on allotment; calls not to exceed 2L per share, and need not be made at intervals of less than two months. The directors have secured a lease of 144 acres of land, situated near the River Tees, and they state the company will possess an advantage over Cheshire and Worcestershire, for East Coast consumption, in carriage alone of 4s. 6d. per ton, which, on a vend of 100,000 tons, would yield 22 per cent. on capital necessary to open out the mine.

The general meeting of the Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited), was held at Manchester, on Wednesday, when the directors' report was received and adopted, and a dividend for 1869 of 3L per share, free of income tax, and a bonus of 17L per share, declared payable on the 28th instant. The retiring directors were unanimously re-elected, and votes of confidence in the directors and the general manager of the company, Mr. Edward Williams, were passed.

The Consett Iron Company (Limited) are advertising for tenders, to be lodged not later than April 9, for the excavation and fire-brick work required for the erection of two new blast-furnaces at Consett.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

**March 23.**—We are in the singularly happy position of being able to record that for the week ending yesterday the largest shipments of pig-iron took place ever known in the history of the Scotch Pig-Iron Trade. The total quantity shipped was 20,005 tons (same week last year, 14,085 tons), of which 13,100 tons were returned for foreign ports, and 6905 tons coastwise. These heavy shipments, for which the readers of the *Mining Journal* would be prepared from our former notes, show that a good spring business has been done here, and we believe the further early shipments of the year will be considerably in excess of last. This fact has imparted a better tone to the market, and if the present holders are now successful in financing for their "warrants," and a speculative current sets in, prices may run up a few shillings per ton without much warning. At the close of last week pig-iron was done at 54s. cash, and 54s. 3d. a month; and on Monday 54s. 3d. cash, and 54s. 6d. a month was paid; while yesterday sellers were 2d. per ton higher. The market was quiet, and rather easier to-day, but a good business was done at 54s. 8d. to 54s. 7d. a month, and 54s. 6d. to 54s. 4d. cash, closing sellers 54s. 4d. cash, and 54s. 7d. a month, buyers 1d. per ton less. No. 1 g.m.b., 55s.; No. 3, 53s. 6d. Makers' iron, No. 1 brand—Coltness, 63s.; Gaithershie, 62s.; Shotts, 58s.; Langloan, 57s. 6d.; all Eglinton brands, 55s. 6d. There is no abatement in the demand for Finished Iron, although it has been hinted that one or two second-class makers have been undertaking at rather under current rates. The case is exceptional, so far as we can gather, and we only notice it in passing. The spring shipments embrace, as formerly noted while in process of manufacture, every variety of manufactured iron—bars, rods, rails, hoops, sheets, galvanised, nail rods, hollow ware, railway chairs, &c. These, interspersed with good specifications for angle and plates, make up a pretty hopeful future for the malleable trade. At the Parkhead forge considerable quantities of superior plates, for oil retorts, are being rolled, which are charged at 32L per ton. Pipe founding is quiet again, but makers of railway chairs are requiring assistance to get through with their contracts. In addition, Messrs. Neilson, of this city, have taken 22 of the locomotives ordered in Britain for Russia; and Dubs and Co., of the Glasgow Locomotive Works, are now building 10 of the largest ever constructed in this country, for the same destination.

There is no new feature in the Coal Trade to notice this week, the spring shipments manifesting an activity which—beyond enabling some small colalmasters to clear off a good portion of their stock at prices which enables them to pay up their lordships—affords no profitable advantage to those concerned. The returns of the shipments for the week were 24,190 tons, against the smaller total of 19,860 tons in the corresponding week of last year.

Mr. A. McDonald, writing from Ashley's Hotel, London, complains that the Scotch miners are not responding to his call to petition against the objectionable clauses in the Mines Regulation Bill which he has pointed out, and urges the example of the English miners as worthy of imitation. He says—

"The miners of the county of Northumberland have now sent in 24 petitions, with names signed to the number of 5836. The ironstone miners of Cleveland have sent in names to the number of 2198, the Barnsley miners about 9000, and many others in the same way, while from Scotland as yet one not-tenth part of them. From the ironstone all but nothing; the shale, nothing. It seems strange to have it told that the districts which claim most of them—generally to be few that they are the men—have done nothing. It haste we are compelled to conclude. We cannot do so without saying once more—petition, petition."

We do not know what our legislators will regard as the "value" of a petition signed per order, or whether, after it is signed, it embodies an intelligent request at all—some hon. member might hint

this. One thing is certain, that the same men who can be persuaded to sign petitions in this way could as easily be persuaded to petition for a slice of the green cheese of which the moon is sometimes said to be composed. The miners have held their usual number of meetings this week, but a Scotch proverb aptly summarises their business—"muckle talk, and little woo."

On Saturday afternoon last a powerful armour-clad turret ram was launched by the Messrs. Napier, for the Admiralty. It was designed by Mr. Reed, and is named the *Hoplite*. It is 2637 18-9ths tons, British measurement, of 600 horse-power, and is constructed on a principle new in this country. Its chief features are the formation of fixed tower or turret, the base-work of which is 8 in. thick, and in a sharp point. In Messrs. Napier's yard we notice the following vessels in various stages of advancement:—*Lord of the Isles*, a screw-steamer, of 2225 ton burthen, and 249 horse-power, for Shaw, Maxton, and Co., London; the *Vaividia*, a screw-steamer, of 1975 tons, and 300 horse-power, for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company; *Queen of the Thames*, a screw-steamer, of 2605 tons, and 400 horse-power, for Devitt and Moore, London; and a composite paddle-steamer (for Slave), 400 tons, and 80 horse-power, built to the order of Mr. D. K. Mason, London; also a screw, of 250 tons, and 50 horse-power, named the *Villa de Madrid*, for the Spanish coasting trade.

We have just had a competitive trial of steam fire-engines, one manufactured by Shand, Mason, and Co., and the other by Merryweather and Sons, both of London. The engine constructed by Merryweather and Sons is the larger and heavier, but is only furnished with two pumps. Shand, Mason, and Co.'s machine is provided with three, an application which seems to have the effect of giving to its discharge steadiness and force. Of the two, the latter was regarded with most favour.

Mr. A. Dear, of the Sun Foundry, here, was entertained to supper, previous to his entering on the duties of the London branch of the firm, of which he is to take charge. One of the partners occupied the chair, and presented the guest, in the name of the employer, with a handsome gold watch.

On Saturday Mr. Griffiths, the putative inventor of the screw-propeller, exhibited a model of a feathering-screw, which he regards as a great improvement over those now in use.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

**March 24.**—There are in this district, perhaps, fewer signs of the quietude complained of than in most others. In the rail department there is no lack of contracts, and indications continue to point to increased activity. The prosperity of the next few months depends chiefly on the demand from the Northern European markets, and from these sources advices, which are believed to be reliable, are still encouraging. Russian orders are under negotiation, and some are already in course of execution. Clearances are about to commence to that quarter, and the probability is that a brisker enquiry will yet set in than was experienced last year. Instead, then, of a reduction in quotations taking place, buyers may calculate upon having to pay higher prices than are now exacted, and increased operations at the works may be looked forward to. Preparations are already being made at some of the principal establishments for the employment of a greater number of hands; and other signs are given that the masters anticipate their prospective capacity being fully tested. In American requirements there is scarcely any change to be reported. The exports to the United States continue tolerably large. On Indian account there is still scarcely anything doing. In reference to the home demand, it may be said there are some signs of improvement. Railway iron will, there is little doubt, be extensively required for shortly for relaying purposes; but the railway companies seem to be undecided as to whether iron or steel material shall be used. There are indications which go to show that gradually steel will supersede iron on the permanent ways, and, consequently, preparations are being made to increase the make of steel rails. It is generally admitted that could the companies sustain the first cost of relaying their roads with steel instead of iron rails, the ultimate saving would be considerably more than the outlay. In bars and pig-iron there is a little more doing this week. The increasing firmness in the Tin-Plate Trade indicates that, with a continuation of restricted make, manufacturers will shortly place the trade in a very satisfactory position, both in regard to prices and employment. The American demand is improving.

In the Steam Coal Trade about the usual vitality is evinced. The collieries are well employed in the Aberdare and Rhondda districts. From the Mediterranean ports, French markets, and the South American ports there is a fair demand, and from some of these sources an increase in requirements is to be observed. In the House Coal Trade there is a good enquiry from coasting merchants. There is no change in quotations, but with continued firmness proprietors may probably bring about some improvement shortly.

There is now but little doubt entertained as to the result of the dispute in regard to the wages question. The men are generally understood to be willing to accept the offer of their employers, and the advance of 10 per cent. on the present scale of wages will be given on May 1. The price at present obtained for coal are undoubtedly too low, but if proprietors remain firm, and do not unduly increase the output at the collieries, they may confidently look forward to better quotations ruling before long. Efforts are being made, also, to arrest the attention of the men to the disproportion in the scale of wages paid at the pits connected with iron works and the ordinary collieries. About 1s. or 1s. 6d. per ton less is paid by the ironmasters for the coal on their pit banks than is paid by the steam coal colliery proprietors, which places them in an anomalous and disadvantageous position, and something should be done to alter this state of things.

Owing to the operations of the New Factories Act a large number of female hands, formerly engaged in out-door employment, have had to be discharged at the Dowlais Works. At other establishments, also, it has been found necessary to dispense with the women who were employed on the mine tips and elsewhere. The effect of the Act is a slight hardship for the time being, but there is no doubt that eventually it will materially improve the social position of the females whose services have thus been

have not been disturbed so far. Steam coal, however, does not move off so briskly, but it is understood that there are some very few orders in hand for shipment from Grimsby and Hull; but which cannot be forwarded, seeing that vessels have not yet arrived to take in cargoes, and they may be further delayed by the weather for some time. Sir J. Karslake, the arbitrator between the Midland and Great Northern Railway Companies, has not yet made his award, although it has been anxiously looked for by the coalowners of South Yorkshire and Derbyshire, who are deeply interested in the matter. That the rate at present charged by the Great Northern, according to the agreement with the Midland, has been most prejudicial to the South Yorkshire coalowners will be seen from the fact that the first-named company is now carrying nearly as much coal from Durham as from the district within a few miles of Doncaster, and which is nearer to London by some 60 or 70 miles than the collieries in the North, which are now being patronised. Quietness still prevails at the Thorncleiffe Collieries, and a considerable number of men are now employed at them with the protection now granted, and which ought to have been afforded some months ago. There is no doubt but what the firm will very shortly have as many men at work as they require. The sentences passed on some of the rioters during the week, for the part they took in the rioting at the Thorncleiffe Collieries in January last—some of them having been sentenced to penal servitude for five years—will, in all probability, deter the Unionist body from attempting such another raid. In the district around Normanton a large body of men are on strike for an advance of wages, but in the present state of the trade there is no chance of their demand being conceded, more especially as there are plenty of non-Unionist workmen to be obtained.

A reward of 250/- is offered by Messrs. Rhodes and Son, proprietors of Coal Aston Colliery, near Sheffield, for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who entered the engine-house between Monday night and Tuesday morning and started the engine, thereby causing great injury to the machinery and premises.

The case of Barlow v. Baylis affords a striking instance of the enormous injuries which the recognition of patent rights inflicts upon trade. Two years after one inventor (Mr. Berry) published his specification another inventor (Mr. H. B. Barlow) claimed the very things which Berry claimed—“To have a machine to cut a blank from a heated bar, compressing it in a die, punching a hole through it, and knocking it off.” These were identically the same parts which they found in Baylis’s machine, and which were substantially put together in the same way.

Mr. Justice Brett, in summing up, said that if the plaintiff’s machine was only an improvement on the plaintiff’s machine, then it would be no infringement.

The question for the jury was whether Berry’s machine could do the work described, it mattered not whether well or badly; whether the plaintiff’s machine was substantially the same as Berry’s, and, if not wholly different, was it an improvement upon it; and the same question with regard to defendant’s machine.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff upon all the points submitted. Damages, 40/-, subject to an account. Mr. Mansfield applied for and obtained leave to move, first, if upon a true construction of the patent there was no evidence to go before the jury of infringement; and, secondly, if upon the true construction of the patent, and the finding of the jury, there was a want of novelty.

**HURD’S PATENT COAL-CUTTING MACHINE.**—Mr. F. Hurd, the patentee of the coal-cutting machine which was so satisfactorily tested a short time since at Wharncliffe Colliery, near Sheffield, having succeeded from the firm at Rochdale, has taken the Albion Foundry, Wakefield, where in future the machines will be made. Mr. Hurd has orders for a number of them, which will be rapidly produced.

**THE LUND HILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION FUND.**—It will be recollect that on Feb. 19, 1857, an explosion took place at the Lund Hill Colliery, situated about five miles from Barnsley, when 189 men and boys were killed, being the most fatal disaster of the kind which had taken place up to that time in the mining history of the country. By it 92 widows and 210 children (with 10 born after the occurrence), were left totally unprovided for. Subsistence pensions were sent from all parts of the kingdom, and a fund amounting to several thousands of pounds was raised. On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the committee was held at the Court House, Barnsley, the Rev. H. J. Cooke being called to the chair. The secretary stated that the total amount received from all sources, including bank interest, was £2,317.12s. 2d., out of which there was paid in relief, &c., £2,053.15s. 1d., leaving a balance in hand, up to January 15 last, of £231.16s. 4d. It was stated that all the children had been paid off—the boys at 12 years of age having received an outfit valued at £25, and the girls one worth 30s. each. At the present time there were only 16 widows on the fund (who were receiving 3s. per week), but which would be exhausted in a little more than two years. During the 13 years since the explosion, 58 of the widows had married, 7 had died, and the relief of 11 was discontinued for irregular conduct. Mr. R. Pybus then moved that the accounts, as read, be passed, which, on being seconded, was agreed to. Votes of thanks to Mr. Hopwood and Mr. Ostifield, who had to 13 years given their gratuitous services in paying the widows and children, and to the ministers and others at a distance, who had aided in disbursing the fund, were passed unanimously. Mr. C. Newman suggested that the services of Mr. Hopwood and Mr. Ostifield should be recognised in a lasting manner, by presenting them with some token recollecting what they had done. He thought presenting each of them with a watch, with a suitable inscription, would, perhaps, be the best means of effecting what he desired. The suggestion was adopted, and the Chairmen, Mr. Newman and Mr. Allen, were appointed a committee for the purpose of carrying it out. Votes of thanks to the secretaries, Messrs. Newman and Son, were cordially passed, and the proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

**March 24.**—The Preliminary Meeting of the South Staffordshire Ironmasters’ Association is summoned for Thursday next, at the Hen and Chickens Inn, Birmingham. It is not anticipated that any change will be made in the price of iron. As has often been stated, it is rather a question of wages than of the actual price of iron. In the case of a great majority of the makers the trade prices have no influence, and they get what they can, and accept orders if they can afford to take them, which, of course, mainly depends on the rate of wages. It is not practicable to reduce wages now. The advance in the North of England, and the fact that there is a very active demand there for iron, and by consequence for men, render that out of the question. Besides this, there are strong indications that the demand for iron is improving, and as the works on the Tees and in South Wales get busier more orders must come to Staffordshire. There is, further, a strong impression that the large buyers have been holding back, in hope of obtaining a reduction, and that when this is seen to be out of the question they will give out considerable orders. The demand for pig-iron is rather brisk, and it is anticipated that several furnaces will shortly be blown in. As the price of pigs on the Tees advances, the South Staffordshire makers have a better chance of coming into the market with advantage. The number of blast-furnaces in operation in this district is 103, precisely the same as in the Cleveland district; South Wales numbers 111, North Staffordshire 21, Shropshire 21, and the other iron-producing districts, collectively, about 60. It should be added that the number of furnaces blown-out in South Staffordshire exceeds that of all the other districts put together.

The exploration of the Sandwell Company, which is to be formally commenced by Sir Roderick Murchison cutting the first sod on May 2, is exciting considerable interest, and should the Wolverhampton Institute persevere with a trial to the west, a long-discussed problem will be solved.

The county of Worcester has the advantage of a County Court Judge in Mr. Rupert Kettle who combines with his legal knowledge and experience a very extensive and intimate acquaintance with the everyday life and relations of the people, which is of great value in the exercise of the functions with which he is entrusted, and hence his decisions have a special authority. At the sitting of the Dudley County Court, on Monday, he gave his decision in the cause “Payne, collier, v. Crew, chartermaster,” which had excited great interest. [This case is referred to fully in the Supplement to this day’s Journal.]

The Secretary of State for India in Council has again accepted the tender of Messrs. John and Edwin Wright, Universe Works, London and Birmingham, for the supply of their patent ropes, &c.

The Dudley Correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* writes:—

The predictions which we put forth at the close of last year as to the prospects of the Iron Trade of South Staffordshire have not been fulfilled. The Preliminary Meeting of the trade will be held at Birmingham on March 31, and there is no doubt but existing rates will be maintained. To declare a reduction would inevitably lead to a lowering of wages, which in all probability would bring on troubles that past occurrences have shown it most desirable to avoid. Large foreign orders are finding their way into other districts, and it is not unlikely that ere long some improvement will manifest itself here. It is pretty certain that the ironmasters in the North of England expect a good trade during the year, or they would not have advanced their ironworkers’ wages—such advance to run over a period of 12 months—to a rate of 5 per cent. higher than those in South Staffordshire. The demand for pig-iron has, if anything, improved, and the

current prices are—For Staffordshire cold-blast, from 47. 7s. 6d. to 47. 10s.; hot-blast, made from the native ore, from 37. 10s. to 37. 15s.; hydrate pig, from 31. 12s. 6d. to 31. 17s. 6d., according to the brand. Cylinder iron is quoted at various prices, according to quality. Some fair pigs, containing a modicum of fine sludge, are selling at 37. per ton. Preparations are being made to blow in a few more furnaces, but several which are and have been out of blast for some time past are not likely to be re-lighted, on account of the contiguous mines being exhausted. Where parties have to purchase their coal and stone to make pig-iron, the profits are not worth the outlay of the capital necessary to carry the furnaces on. There still continues a fair demand for good thick coal, and prices are maintained. The Mines Regulation Bill is for a time postponed, and there is every probability of the obnoxious clauses being ultimately struck out. These clauses, b-yond all doubt, are very “unfair and one-sided.” The agitation for the shortening of the hours of labour amongst the colliers seems to be dying out, the colliers themselves being much divided as to the propriety of giving notice to the masters on the subject whilst they can get 4s. 6d. per day. English engineers have nothing to fear, for we are assured that Russian orders in progress of execution for locomotives in this country amount to £100,000. Orders for 111 have been received at Manchester, 54 at Leeds, 78 at Glasgow, also a Yorkshire firm, and 10 at Worcester. Trucks on Russian account are also being made as follows:—By the Gloucester Wagon Company, 505; Lancaster Wagon Company, 550; Bristol Wagon Company, 200; and Oldbury Wagon Company, 350; so that English engineers are not likely to be beaten out of the field by Prussian, Belgian, or other continental firms, as long as we can compete on fair terms. It must be added that the bulk of these orders have gone to other districts where the facilities for execution appear to be greater than in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.

**MUNZT’S METAL COMPANY.**—In the report to be submitted to the meeting, on March 31, the directors state that the profit of the past year’s transactions is 20,147. 9s. 2d., which, with the amount brought forward from last year’s account (2789. 11s. 3d.), will make a disposable balance of 22,957. 0s. 7d. The directors regret that the profit appears small, but it is their duty to point out that the actual working profit of the company’s transactions is much in excess of the sum stated, the amount of profit being reduced by the continued depreciation in the value of copper. The payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to June 30 disposed of 6094. 12s. 9d. The directors now propose to write off 6000/- from the stock fluctuation suspense account, to set aside 3000/-, which will cover all bad debts and probable liabilities, and to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending Dec. 31, which will leave a balance to carry forward of 1747. 13s. 1d. In consequence of the great reduction in the value of copper since the formation of the company the directors find that notwithstanding an increased trade, they have more than the necessary amount of capital. The directors, therefore, propose to submit resolutions to the general meeting which will enable them to return to the shareholders so much of the capital as may be found unnecessary for the efficient conduct of the business.

#### PROTECTION FROM PIRACY OF INVENTIONS EXHIBITED AT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

The following is an abstract of a proposed Bill prepared by Mr. F. W. CAMPIN, Barrister-at-Law, and submitted to the Board of Trade, with the approval of the Inventors’ Institute and the Council of the International Exhibition, 1870:—

Whereas, by the Industrial Exhibition Act, 1865, it was provided that the exhibition of any new invention or any new design at any Industrial Exhibition entitled to the benefit of that Act should not, nor should the publication of such invention or design for the purpose of such exhibition, prejudice the right of any person to register provisionally or patent the same, &c. Be it enacted, &c.

1.—Act to be cited as Industrial Exhibitions Act, 1870.

2.—Any Industrial Exhibition referred to in the 1865 Act shall, upon giving fourteen days’ notice before the opening thereof to the Board of Trade, and in the *London Gazette*, be thereby placed under the operation of this Act.

3.—Within eight days after the opening of any such exhibition, or after exhibition thereof of any new invention or new design, the same may be provisionally registered under the Designs Act, 1850 (that is, for one year), and afterwards the same may be registered under the Designs Act, 1850, or patented, as the nature of the case and the law may permit.

4.—After the date of such provisional registration under this Act no Letters Patent which may happen to be sealed for, or granted to, any other person than the registering exhibitor, is to affect his right to obtain a patent. (This is to meet the effect of the case *re Bates and Redgate’s Patent*, decided by the present Lord Chancellor. *Vide 21 Law Times Reports. New Series, page 410.*) But the registered exhibitor is to make application for his patent within six months, and if a provisional registration is obtained in fraud of the true and first inventor it is not to affect such inventor. Until the provisional registration under this Act is transferred by a judge’s order it is to bar any person other than the registrant from obtaining a registration under the Designs Acts.

5.—The fee for provisional registration under this Act to be one shilling, but this is not to entitle anyone to a certificate, which, if required, may be obtained at any time, and will entail the payment of the usual fee for provisional registration under the Designs Acts—i.e., ten shillings.

6.—Every such provisional registration to continue in full force for the term of ordinary provisional registration.

#### LEAD MINING IN WALES.

Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co., mining engineers, 37, South Castle-street, Liverpool, desire to draw the special attention of the public to the extraordinary profits now being realised in Welsh mining. Many of their clients who have invested under their auspices have within a few months increased their capital tenfold; and fortunes equal to those already made—which amount during the last year to some millions sterling—can readily be secured within the next few months by acting promptly under the best advice. Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. venture to say that no persons in England are better informed than they are on the position and prospects of Welsh lead mining. It has been their study for years, and from their proximity in Liverpool to the lead districts they believe they are in a better position than any London firm to afford investors the earliest and most authentic information.

The Van Mine, on which only a few hundred pounds have been really expended, and which was sold about a year ago to a London company for a little over 30,000/-, has within the last month been actively sought for on the London Stock Exchange by eager investors, at the rate of 86/- for each 12,000th share—giving a total value for the mine of 1,032,000/-, and showing a profit to the fortunate purchasers of ONE MILLION STERLING within less than 12 months. The neighbouring mine, Van Consols, has been equally successful, having been recently selling at some hundreds per cent. premium. This is in Montgomeryshire, in which county are also situated the great Dylife and Conroy Mines. Dylife belonged at one time to the late Mr. COBDEN, M.P., with whom became associated the Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., the Right Hon. MILNER GIBSON, formerly M.P. for Manchester, and many others who, from their success in Dylife, have become the leading capitalists of Lancashire. In Cardiganshire are the Lisburne Mines, which, on a paid-up capital of only 7500/-, have during recent years returned to their shareholders a quarter of a million in profits, and are yet only in the heyday of their prosperity. In the same county are the great mines of Cwmystwyth, Goginan, and numerous others, from which, during the last 20 years, colossal fortunes have been realised. In the county of Carnarvon several mines have sprung up within the last year whose success has almost rivalled Van, their shares now selling at hundreds per cent. profit to the original investors, as will be seen by referring to the Tan-yr-Alt, Assheton, and other neighbouring mines quoted in the London Stock Exchange List. Within the last month in Tankerville Mine—a company started under the same auspices—shares have risen within a week 500 per cent., from 6/- paid to nearly 30/-.

Such are the results of lead mining in Wales. All have been prosperous—all have made money, and every investor has had the satisfaction of seeing his capital returned manifold over. These results are particularly gratifying to Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co., who have for so long steadily advocated the interests of lead mining, and who have been the means, they are proud to say, of introducing to lead mining many who have already realised large profits in that pursuit. They are now in a position to announce that within the current month they will be enabled to place before their clients and the public the most valuable and important mines they have yet had the satisfaction of being connected with, mines from which large returns have been made, and on which there is a full plant of buildings and machinery ready to go to work, and produce ore directly the workings are resumed. These are no new or purely speculative mines; nor, on the other hand, are they abandoned mines, the re-working of which can only be resumed at great cost; they are mines which have been working upwards of 15 years, which have never been abandoned,

have made great returns, and no inconsiderable profits. They are the very centre of the great lead basin of North Wales, being an equidistant from the Lisburne Mines on the south, from the Mine on the east, and from the great Carnarvonshire lead mines in the north; and they are only about 2½ miles from the shipping port. Indeed, Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. have no hesitation in saying that the position of these mines is in many respects superior to that of Van Mine, nor do they fear predicting an approximate success of these mines within an equally short period.

The capital of the company formed for the working of these mines will be 20,000/-, in 20,000 shares, of 1/- each. Of this, 12,000/- will be paid (partly in money and partly in shares) for the purchase of the mines, with a new lease, and with the present entire buildings, pumping, crushing, dressing, and other machinery, capable of raising upwards of 200 tons of lead ore monthly, without any further capital outlay. Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. hope to be in a position to place the prospectus, with all further particulars, before clients and the public within the next fortnight. In the meantime, however, they will be happy to forward preliminary particulars to anyone wishing for them. As the demand for shares will evidently exceed the supply, this will enable persons desirous of making certain allotments to send in their names at once to Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co., at 37, South Castle-street, Liverpool,

#### COPPER MINING IN ITALY.

During the past ten years the amount of English capital invested in Italian mines has been continually increasing, notwithstanding the long period of depression that has been passed through; it is now that general interest in mining enterprise has revived, it is evidently expected that the minerals of Italy will receive their share of attention, and be made to contribute largely to the national wealth. The TAVARONE MINING COMPANY, which has been formed with a capital of 50,000/-, in shares of 5/- each, has been one of the first to take advantage of the improved state of affairs, and propose to develop a valuable mining property in the commune of Tavarone, about 13 miles by road, and 8 miles as the crow flies from the shipping port of Sestri, which has been purchased for 18,000/-, the value of which, with the exception of 2000/-, is to be taken in shares of the company. The first issue being 30,000 only, this will leave 12,000 as working capital—an amount which is considered ample for bringing the property into a good paying condition.

Entire freedom from royalty and dues being secured to the company by their concession from Victor Emmanuel, which grants the property in perpetuity in consideration of a dead rent of about 5/- (133 francs) per annum, it is obvious that almost the whole of the gross profit will be available for dividend. The property is three miles in length by upwards of two in width, being traversed throughout in former direction by two main north and south lodes, which when opened upon yield rich copper ores up to the surface. The lodes are easily traced the whole distance, and wrought wholly without the aid of steam machinery, and at trifling expense in exploration. The lodes, in the opinion of practical authorities, will increase in productivity as depth is attained; and the returns will continue to amount for years to come, and in proportion to the number and extent of drifts or levels opened out on the course of the veins. There are likewise two east and west lodes opened upon at several points, extending over a distance of about 700 fathoms, where the intersections of the north and south lodes take place. The whole of the section upon the course of one of the veins yields copper ore ranging from 14 to 20, 30, up to 50, and even up to 71 per cent. of pure metal, and from working the same at three points large quantities of ore can at once be returned and brought to market, so soon as smelting power is erected upon the mines. These assays show a marked difference to the average results of even our best Devon copper mines.

With regard to the situation of the mines, and the facilities for working, the formation of the hills admits of numerous points to operate upon the course of the lodes with both economy and dispatch. In this respect the mines differ from most other Italian ones, and judging from surface indications and yield there is scarcely a limit to be defined regarding future products. There is ample water-power all the year round, an unlimited supply of wood, whilst labour is both abundant and cheap. No steam machinery or pumping power is or will be required. Working tools and crushing mills, with necessary dressing machinery, are alone requisite to break the ores and render them marketable. The quality of the ores, as per samples assayed, is exceedingly rich in character, and can be dressed up to a produce of 40 to 50 per cent., thereby effecting a considerable saving in the carriage of ores to this country for smelting and sale. If the anticipations of the directors—that 5600/- worth of ore, raised at a cost of 1200/-, can be brought into the English market by the end of August—be realised the shareholders will certainly have no cause to complain, as it will be equal to a profit of about 36 per cent. per annum.

**WEST TANKERVILLE.**—This is an extensive mine, being 500 feet from north to south, and about ½ mile from east to west, taking in a group of north and south lodes (13 in number), which rank with some of the most prolific lead-producing veins of the Shropshire district. It is a noted fact that all the great deposits of lead in this locality are found where the rocks are much contorted by the apparent influence of the greenstone, and nowhere in Shropshire does this rock come up in greater force than at West Tankerville. Consequently with others, West Tankerville was worked many years since by a local company, known as the “Laurences,” who expended nearly 500,000/- throughout the district, the principal part being supplied by returns from West Tankerville. The Wood vein (the chief lode worked upon at the time), yielded 300,000/- worth of ore, pig-lead at that time selling at only 8/- per ton. From surface to the 18 fathom level 300 tons of ore quarterly were drawn from the Wood shaft by horse-whim for a series of years. Through mismanagement and misrule generally the “Laurences” came to grief, and abandoned the whole of their mines in succession. Among them were Snailbeach, since which time large fortunes have been made in it, the present monthly returns being 250 tons of ore; the Tankerville, now one of the richest lead mines in the kingdom; West Tankerville, and the Roman Gravels, but the latter is again in full operation, and yielding large profits. Roman Gravels immediately adjoins West Tankerville, the present returns from the former being 100 tons to 120 tons of lead per month, yielding large profits. In addition to the thirteen lodes, the Snailbeach lode comes into and traverses the sett for about ¼ mile within the eastern boundary, and the direction of the Snailbeach lode being nearly east and west, it must form a junction with the West Tankerville and Californian lodes in the greenstone, and, therefore, could be explored under the most favourable geological and mineralogical conditions. Arguing from analogy, it may be confidently stated that what has been seen of the great deposit of lead worked by the “Laurences” is but the surface outcrop, and that West Tankerville, like Snailbeach and Tankerville, will show its real and chief wealth at a depth of 150 to 200 fms., but that large profits will be realised long before that depth is reached. The company has about 8000/- in hand, which is considered ample to bring the mine into a highly profitable condition.

**GORSedd AND CELYNN LEVEL.**—As will be seen by our advertising columns, the application list for shares will close to-day for town, and on Monday for the country. Operations will be at once commenced, and there can be little doubt that a great success will result from the workings.

**CRENNY AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINING COMPANY.**—The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, New Broad-street, on Thursday, Mr. Charles Martin in the chair. The meeting was very numerously attended, and the special resolution proposed to confirm the provisional agreement between the company and the vendors, as registered in the Articles of Association, was carried with unanimous assent. Several shareholders expressed themselves dissatisfied at the delay in commencing operations on behalf of the company, but the explanation

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willing to increase their holding in the company, as the progress before them were of a most encouraging character. The mines, the largest in the county, are now to be put in vigorous work, which will employ a large amount of labour in the district. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

**RICKET LEAD MINING COMPANY.**—The shares of this company have been in demand during the week, and there appears to be some interest in the character of the lode in the shaft to warrant the expectation that they will rapidly advance in price. In addition to the sets of the lodes in the shaft, one of the north and south lodes are cut, and nice stones of lead ore broken. This lode is exceedingly promising; it contains both lead and blende, and will intersect three east and west lodes about the middle of the sett, when it is expected that large bodies of ore will be obtained. This mine is surrounded by some of the richest in North Wales, among which may be the Van, Dyliffe, Cwmystith, East Darren, Plynlimmon, and others; and there is every reasonable prospect of it becoming a valuable property.

**TERRAS TIN MINING COMPANY** is progressing satisfactorily, the number of the shares having been applied for at the premium, increasing confidence being felt from the fact that the first sample of tin will take place in June, and will be regularly continued. The property has been inspected and favourably reported upon by the Capt. James, of Redruth; Mr. George Henwood, M.E.; Capt. J. Edwards; Capt. James Hocking; and Capt. Odgers and Johns, of bush and Kelly Bray Mines. Captain Edwards writes that the yield of black tin per ton of stone from the elvan course is 10 lbs. to 15 lbs., and this elvan course will be worked open, quarry, and worked above the water level; and Capt. Hocking regards the enterprise as an investment, and not as a speculation. The prospects of the mine are admitted by those who have inspected it, all that can possibly be desired. Mr. Pearce, of Tavistock, secretary. The prospectus will be found in another column.

**CARARTH LEAD MINING COMPANY**, with a capital of 45,000, shares of £1 each, has been formed for the purpose of developing the mines of the same name, between Llanidloes and Machynlleth, traversed by the lodes which have made the value in Dyliffe.

It is for 21 years, from Sir W. W. Wynn, at a royalty 1-15th. The property is in a very exceptional position, inasmuch as it has been thoroughly opened up, the lead has been reached, and it promises to equal in quantity and quality the famous Dyliffe Mines, returned to the owners more than the whole cost of the property within about four years from the time of breaking ground; Capt. Williams, under whose advice the Dyliffe Mines were used, writes of the Cefnarth Mine—“The same lodes that pass through the Dyliffe pass also right through the Cefnarth Mine, and I have the least hesitation in stating that the mine is a very valuable;” and he further adds, “on the whole, I am ready to stake my all as a mining captain that if the lodes in the sett were developed it would be as good a mine as the Dyliffe was in my time, and the returns more than the Van has ever made as yet.”

Tregoning, who has carefully inspected the property, expresses an even more favourable opinion, explaining that as porphyritic elvan runs right through all the lodes in the course of their course through the Cefnarth sett, experience would lead him to expect that the lodes should be richer in this than in the adjacent setts, occurs in the opinion that the great Dyliffe lode also traverses the lodes, and that workings of research should be made for its discovery. There is ample water-power, water-wheels, and buildings, and Tregoning considers that with an expenditure of about 10,000, £10,000, the already discovered can be sufficiently laid open to make profits. The purchase of the lease, plant, buildings, machinery, materials has been contracted for at 15,000£ cash and 3000 shares of the company. Mr. W. H. Bishop, of the Stock Exchange, is the secretary. The prospectus will be found in another column.

**TOULMINE GOLD MINING COMPANY** (an abridged prospectus which appears in another column) has been most favourably received.

The directors (who are gentlemen of position and experience) have placed before the public many interesting and previously unknown facts in connection with gold mining in California, tend to show that by judicious and honest management the

enumerative results are to be realised by a comparatively small expenditure. It has been previously pointed out that the property owned by this company has already yielded large quantities of the metal, and it will be seen by the letter from a disinterested (which appears in another column) that the most favourable may with confidence be anticipated at an early date. The

are quoted £1 per share.

**CAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY.**—A meeting of this company

held at their offices, near Wigan, on Wednesday, when the accounts for the six months, to Dec. 31, showing a profit upon that of 80,400£, were laid before the shareholders. A dividend of 94 per cent. per annum upon the share capital of the company, was declared and paid. The works of this important company are reported to be nearly complete, and its prospects to be of a flattering character.

Our mines of “unparalleled richness,” and “almost inexhaustible,” are reported to have been discovered in Grayson county, Kentucky.

—We regret to have to announce the death of Sir WILLIAM BART, who died at his residence, Tregullow, Cornwall, on Thursday, advanced age of 79. Up to the time of his death he was the greatest man in the county. His loss will be mourned by the poor of the neighbourhood in which he resided, to whom his purse was ever open, whom he was a steady friend, while he was also a liberal supporter to all charities of the county. He may be said to have died universally esteemed and regretted.

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Mr. EARLDLEY was for ten years with Mr. WOODHOUSE, of Derby.

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A deposit of £1 per share to be paid on application.

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Company being incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1862

no further liability exists beyond the amount of £1 per share.

It is not expected any further capital will be required beyond the £1 deposit.

in the event of such being wanted, no call is to be made beyond 2s. 6d. per share at any time, or within a period of three months.

DIRECTORS.

ELAZAR HARVEY, Jun., Esq., Stoke Clinsland, Cornwall.

JOHN SARGENT, Esq., Lezant, near Launceston.

(With power to add thereto.)

BANKERS.

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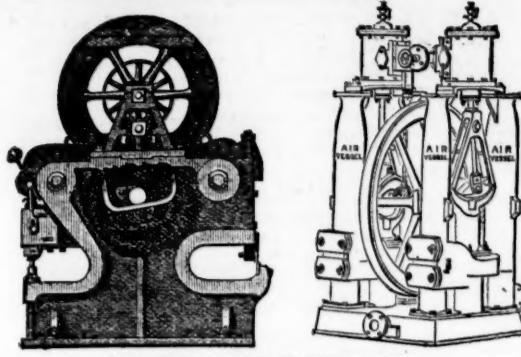
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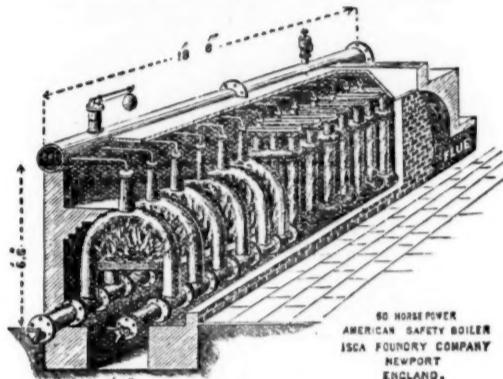
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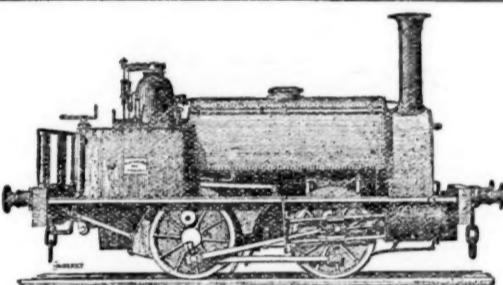


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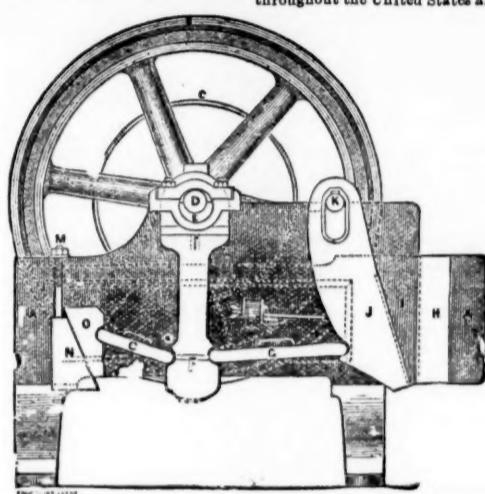
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The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had  
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Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the material  
to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.  
For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

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Ecton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker  
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about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws  
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Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes  
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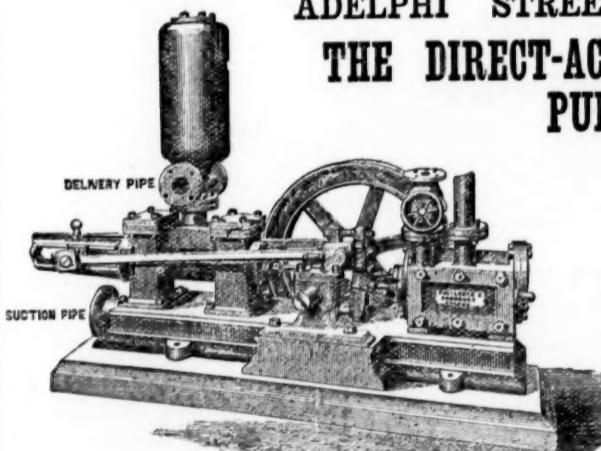
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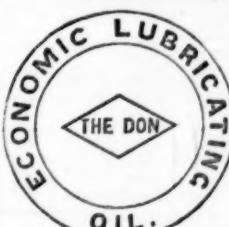
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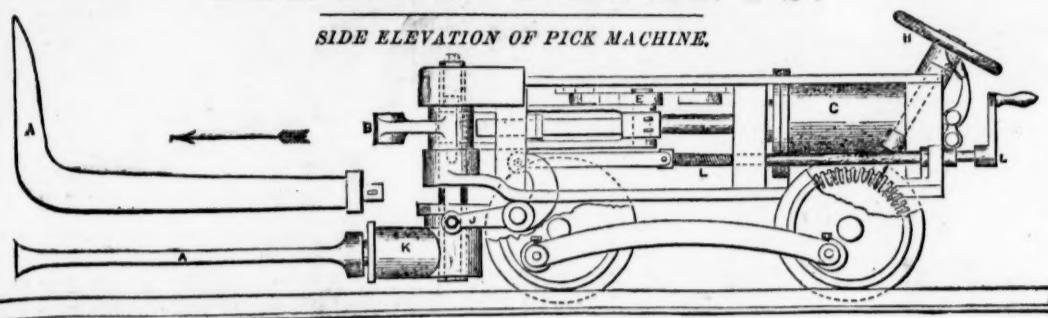
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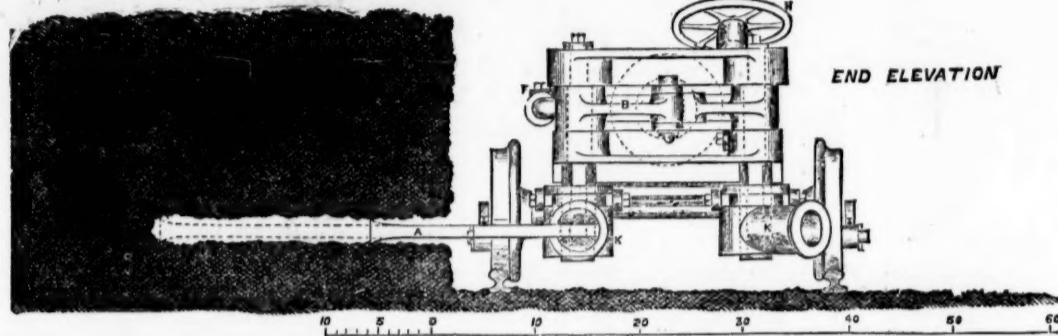
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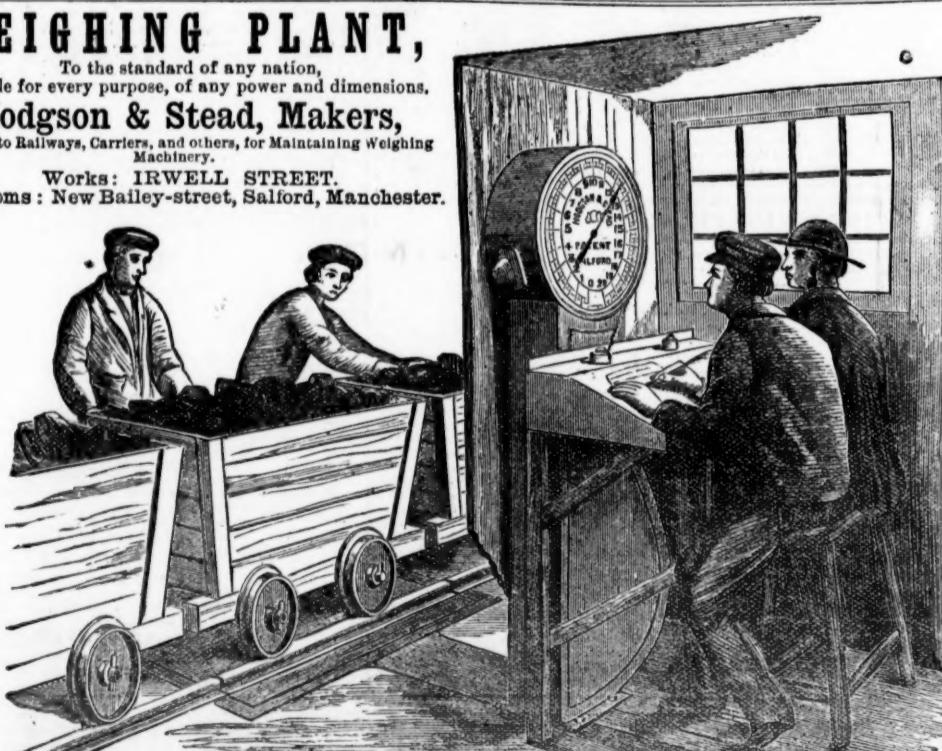
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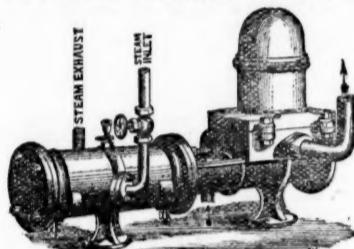
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## THE MINING JOURNAL, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE. [MARCH 26, 1870.]

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## BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0 ..	—	10 6 8 ..	0 5 0 ..	Jan. 1869		
200 Botallack, t, c, St. Just ..	91 5 0 ..	230 ..	220 230 ..	565 5 0 ..	5 0 0 ..	Feb. 1870	
1200 Bronfloyd, t, Cardigan*	1 0 0 ..	4 3/4 ..	4 1/2 ..	1 3 1 ..	0 1 6 ..	Jan. 1870	
500 Bwch Consols, s-l, Cardigan	4 0 0 ..	4 ..	3 3/4 4 ..	0 7 0 ..	0 2 0 ..	Jan. 1870	
6400 Cashwell, t, Cumberland	2 10 0 ..	—	—	0 9 0 ..	0 2 6 ..	Dec. 1869	
916 Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn	15 7 5 ..	5 ..	4 1/2 5 ..	16 15 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	Aug. 1869	
1280 Chanticleer, t, Flint	0 7 8 ..	—	—	0 1 0 ..	0 6 ..	Nov. 1869	
2450 Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan	19 14 9 ..	14 ..	14 14/4 ..	3 5 6 ..	0 6 ..	Jan. 1870	
1000 Cornwall Hematite*	10 0 0 ..	—	—	0 10 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	Feb. 1870	
500 Creegbraws and Penkevill, t ..	—	—	—	2 5 0 ..	1 5 ..	April 1869	
867 Cwm Efin, t, Cardiganshire*	7 10 0 ..	—	—	31 13 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	Jan. 1870	
1280 Cornwall Hematite	300 0 0 ..	—	—	387 10 0 ..	2 0 ..	July 1869	
1280 Cymwydd, t, Llanidloes*	17 0 0 ..	—	—	177 0 0 ..	2 10 0 ..	July 1869	
1280 Dolycoed, t, Llanidloes	300 0 0 ..	—	—	177 0 0 ..	2 10 0 ..	July 1869	
1280 Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock	1 0 0 ..	120 ..	100 110 ..	1141 0 0 ..	4 ..	Jan. 1870	
1280 Derwent Mines, s-l, Durham	300 0 0 ..	—	—	177 0 0 ..	2 10 0 ..	July 1869	
1280 Dym Dong, t, Gulval*	49 14 6 ..	20 ..	19 20 ..	6 0 0 ..	1 0 0 ..	Dec. 1869	
1280 Dolcoath, t, Camborne	32 4 6 ..	130 ..	127 12 130 ..	235 12 6 ..	2 10 0 ..	Feb. 1870	
1280 Dore Walls, t, Calstock	2 10 0 ..	1 ..	1 1/2 ..	1 0 0 ..	0 1 0 ..	Jan. 1870	
6144 East Cardan, t, St. Cleer	2 14 6 ..	6 ..	5 1/2 5 1/4 ..	14 11 6 ..	0 2 0 ..	July 1869	
1000 East Darren, t, Cardiganshire</td							